# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,857.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| ——— including postage | „ 72 0 |
| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | „ 28 0 |
| ——— including postage | „ 38 0 |
| For three months' advance, delivered in Town | „ 16 0 |
| ——— including postage | „ 21 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | „ 6 0 |
| ——— including postage | „ 7 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash | „ 0 4 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | „ 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 28th January, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
21st January 1871.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
19th January 1871.

### FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dassos, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £30 |
| Ditto Liverpool | £70 |
| 2nd Class Ditto | £30 |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving—

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. (Including Wines at Table.) | 3rd Class. (Without Food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Cnocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Dodero, expected to arrive on or about the 10th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1871.

### FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ARDGOWAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 24th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

### WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

Pass Books for monthly credit accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 10 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil—best refined. | |
| 900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long | 5 as. per foot. |
| 100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,793 lbs. | Rs. 10 per cwt. |
| Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. | „ 125 each. |
| Do. Ditto 800 „ | „ 100 „ |
| American Union Scales | „ 30 „ |
| Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. | „ 15 „ |
| Ditto 4 „ | „ 10 „ |
| Post-office Scales, ½ oz. | „ 10 „ |
| Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins. | „ 6 per doz |
| Ditto Oysters, „ | „ 6 „ |
| Condensed Milk | „ 12 „ |
| Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins | „ 18 „ |
| Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins | „ 12 „ |
| Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins | „ 12 „ |
| Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins | „ 9 „ |

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousens, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

### BRINDISI ROUTE.

### SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | Rs. 140 | Rs. 100 | To ROME | Rs. 153 | Rs. 109-8 |
| „ VENICE | Rs. 158 | Rs. 105 | „ MUNICH | Rs. 208 | Rs. 153-0 |

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. ORLANDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ditto Under Vests.
2 ditto Linen Collars.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.
½ ditto Fine Merino Drawers.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs
1 ditto White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF MALABAR AND JUNGLE WOOD TEAK TIMBER.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Dharookhana and Tank Bunder, by order of Thuncker Pursotum Mowjee, Trustee of Thucker Bhanjee Jewraz, Sewjee Bhanjee, and Damodher Bhanjee.

A large quantity of Malabar round and square teak beams, jungle wood, round and square beams of different sizes, and other building materials.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient losts to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF TEAK PLANKS.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Tank Bunder, near Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Saw Mill, about 75 tons very superior Teak Planks, of various sizes, suitable for contractors and railway purposes. The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On TUESDAY the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder:—

About 300 tons second class Teak Squares.

N. B—The above will be sold in small convenients lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

FOR SASE ON COMMISSION.

FIRST CLASS NEW CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES.

Barouches by Lawrie and Marner and John Barton.
Mail Phaetons by Laing and Melvin and Robert Ness.
Clarence by John Barton.
Brougham by Laing and Melvin.

A few sets Queen's pattern silver plated mounting carriage pair harnesses.

Superior brandy, Rs. 15 per dozen; if 6 dozens is taken at a time Rs. 14 per dozen.

Bombay, 28th January 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

### BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Gray and Coloured Piece Goods:—

50 handsome English Railway Rugs.
50 do. Blankets.
5 bales Hemp Cords.
17 boxes best Green Tea.
10 Bales 500 Pieces Grey Shirtings 9 lbs.
20 do. 2000 ditto Grey T. Cloths 5 to 5½ lbs.
2 do. 100 ditto Grey Shirtings 6 to 8 lbs.

At 1 p. m.

A Gray Arab Riding Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following Carriages just landed per ship Daphne, from London.

A new Miniature Barouche, with Lamps, Pole, Bar and Shafts, complete, by Lovel.

A new Miniature Brougham, with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole, Bar and Shafts complete, by F. J. Smith, London.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA SILK.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown, No. 42, at Mandvee, by order of Hajee Ismall Hajee Hubbib, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Mahomed Jaith, the Mortgagor, the following:—

53 Cases of China Silk, different qualities.
20 Bundles do. do. do.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the late G. S. Clay, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano &c., at No. 14, Victoria Road.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of James Freeman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 15th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed Goods.

Bombay, 28th January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

### PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

—NOTICE.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by a Special Resolution of the Shareholders, passed on the 15th August 1870, and duly confirmed, do hereby MAKE a CALL of SEVENTY-FIVE RUPEES per share, and do hereby appoint and direct that Shareholders on the Calcutta Register do pay the sum of Rs. 50, as a first instalment of the said Call, into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on or before the 28th proximo, and that Shareholders on the Bombay Register do pay the like amount, into the same Bank, at Bombay, on or before the same day.

The undersigned will, when the amount of certain liabilities of the Company, at present unadjusted, shall have been ascertained, issue a further notice, stating what further instalment or instalments (if any) out of the balance of Rs. 25 per Share will be required to meet such liabilities, and fixing the time and place for the payment of such instalment or instalments.

On the presentation of the Bank receipts at the Registered Offices of the Company in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, an acknowledgment of the payment of the several instalments will be enfaced upon the Share Certificates.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, }

Calcutta, No. 5, Bentinck Street, 21st January 1871.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

Will appear for the first time this season on

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 28th JAN.,

When will be enacted Edward Young's tragedy, in five Acts, entitled,

THE REVENGE,

To be followed by the very laughable Farce of

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

By the kind permission of Col. Green and the Officers of H.M.'s 19th Regt. N.I., the Band of the Regiment will attend.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle (reserved) | Rs. 5 | Gallery | Rs. 2 |
| „ (un-reserved) | 4 | Pit | 1 |
| Stalls | 3 | | |

Tickets to be had at the "Oriental Exchange," opposite the Secretariat, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; Performance to commence at 8-45 p.m.

### NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 28th JAN.

The Victoria Dramatic Company will produce for the fifth time their play of

"JAMSHED,"

To be concluded with a display of DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved, Rs. 2; Second class, Rs. 1-8; Third class, Re. 1; Fourth class, Ans. 8.

Doors open at half-past 7: Performance to commence at half-past 8.

A Band will be in attendance.

### BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir R. S. VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50; third (given by the Commodore of the Club), Rs. 30; and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 150; second, Rs. 75.

THIRD RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

FOURTH RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs 5. First prize, Rs. 95; second, Rs. 50 by Mr. Maxwell's Friend. If 5 boats do not start, 2nd prize withheld; 3rd, Rs. 30 (if more than two boats start.)

SIXTH RACE—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25.

EIGHTH RACE—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 70; second, Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Caranjah shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round inner light ship leaving it also on star-board hand, and back to flag-ship passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round). Yachts of the second race twice round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from stations at Flag ship to a Flag boat moored about ½ mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the Port hand, and back to starting Point.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 1 o'clock of TUESDAY the 14th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. MANISTY, }

Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1871.

### HIGH COURT.—

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of TOPUN JAITHOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

MUGGONDASS JAITHOO, Brother of the said deceased ... ... ... ... ... } Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by the abovenamed APPLICANT, MUGGONDASS JAITHOO, Brother of the said Topun Jaithoo, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, for the grant to him of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized of the same.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Applicant's Proctors.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, the Indian Succession Act, 1865.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIM against, the ESTATE of DADABHOY MANECKJEE VACCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of October 1869, the PROBATE of whose WILL was on the 19th day of February 1870 GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PEROZEBAI his widow, SHAPOORJEE JEVAJEE VACCHA and NANABHOY BURJORJEE VACCHA, the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their said Claims in writing within one month from the date hereof to Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT and WINTER, Solicitors, for the said Executors, at their Office, in Meadow Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Executors will distribute the Estate of the said Dadabhoy Maneckjee Vaccha, deceased, in accordance with the terms of the Will, having regard only to such claims as shall then have been sent in.

All persons indebted to the said Estate of the said Dadabhoy Maneckjee Vaccha, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Executors without delay.—Dated this 27th day of January 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOT and WINTER,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

### COMBINATION PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CREAM WATER-LINED SATIN,
Box of 5 Quires, Cash Rs. 3; Credit Rs. 3-8.

CREAM WATER-LINED SATIN,
with Mourning Border,
Box of 5 Quires, Cash Rs. 4; Credit Rs. 4-8.

VIOLET WATER-LINED SATIN,
with extra deep Mourning Border,
Box of 5 Quires, Cash Rs. 4-8; Credit Rs. 5-0.

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

## NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 p.m. on SATURDAY the 28th instant, for the CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to ENGLAND, via the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, of the INVALIDS of the SEASON, together with Men in health, Women, Children, Insanes and Convicts, the probable strength of which more or less is noted in the margin. As far as it is at present known eleven standing berths (exclusive of those for the families) and 28 swing cots, will be required for the Invalids. Cells will also be required for one Military Convict and two Pauper Insanes, Civilians.

| | Officers as per G. O. C 885 of 1869. | Invalids. | Insanes. | Men in health as Guard. | Convicts. | Women. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras Presidency | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 |
| Bengal Ditto | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay Ditto | ... | 43 | ... | 13 | ... | 3 | 5 |
| Convicts from Bombay Jail | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Civilian Pauper Insanes | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 3 | 95 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 12 |

2. The Insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his certifying the Home authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

3. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary) and ready for final survey on the 11th proximo, sailing from Bombay about the 15th February, and will be chartered on the terms of the last revised Articles of Agreement.

4. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, as well as apparatus for making and baking the bread rations of the Troops and others embarked, the materials for making the bread rations being obtained by purchase from the Commissariat Department.

5. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7. The expense attending stamp fees to be affixed to Charter-Parties as well as to Counterparts of Vessels taken up to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

8. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agents for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th January 1871.

### DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

## NOTICES.

### TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED), MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalids' Foods)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.
Sole Agents for
MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES
Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful patterns,
For Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES,
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PERFUMERY
And Toilet Requisites of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES;
EYE GLASSES, PROTECTORS AND SHADES.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,
Of the most approved and modern construction,
BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,
By Leading Makers.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WE beg to announce that we have commenced business here as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS with Branch Establishments in Liverpool and Manchester.

RITCHIE, POLLEXFEN & Co.

No. 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 1871.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the CLUB HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 28th January 1871, at 5 p.m.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

### IN CHANCERY.

Re ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9d. in the £ Sterling, will be PAID on and after the 30th instant.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

19, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the FIRM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

### ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

### MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 a.m., to 3 p.m. and on Saturday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 p.m.

Branches:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the ransacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ½ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank,

Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

## NOTICES.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 31st.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
will be presented

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE!

A Grand Pictorial Exhibition accompanied by Mr. BIRCH, as Cicerone with Fun, Wit, Humor, Comic Songs and Impersonations of Character, and by Mr. R. W. Kohler with Solos on a multiplicity of instruments, including the English Concertina, Cornet, Flageolet and Rock Harmonicon.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 4 | Upper Circle | Rs. 2 |
| Stalls | „ 3 | Pit | „ 1 |

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9 p.m.

N.B.—Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

### MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Celebrated | Wove Flannel Shirts | 9 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Silk and Wool | 9 8 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Indian Shirt | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | French Colored Shirts | 65 0 per doz. |
| BADHAM'S „ | White Shirts | 60 0 „ |
| BADHAM'S „ | Overland Suits | 35 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Travelling Suits | 35 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits | 20 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | All Wool Sleeping Suits | 18 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Indian Suits for Sleeping | 16 0 |
| BADHAM'S „ | Serge Suits | 40 0 |

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 18 to 26.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piquè and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piquè and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 25, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from Sas., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," "Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piquè, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boardship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash:

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY..................Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA..................Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

| Credit. Rs. a. | | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 35 0 | Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine | 32 0 |
| 43 0 | Light Dry Sillery, more body | 39 0 |
| 46 0 | Silver Neck, with* (star)—brand, Payne & Co. | 42 0 |
| 46 0 | Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier | 42 0 |
| 49 0 | Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice | 44 0 |
| 49 0 | No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate | 44 0 |
| 49 0 | No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto | 44 0 |
| 49 0 | No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto | 44 0 |
| | The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. | |
| | Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case | 48 0 |

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 43 0 | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 0 |

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0* | Laubenheim, Vintage 1868 | 18 0 |
| 23 0 | Bodenthal ditto 1862 | 20 0 |
| 23 0 | Geisenheim ditto 1862 | 21 0 |
| 23 0 | Erbach ditto 1862 | 21 0 |
| 29 0* | Nierstein ditto 1862 | 26 0 |

STILL MOSELLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23 0 | Winningen Vintage 1862 | 20 0 |
| 25 0 | Brauenberg ditto 1862 | 23 0 |
| 30 0* | Scharzberg ditto 1862 | 27 0 |
| 28 0* | *Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated | 24 0 |

CLARETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 0 | Vin Ordinaire | 10 0 |
| 15 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 0 |
| 17 0 | Saint Julien | 15 0 |
| 20 0 | Batailley | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Beycheville | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Chateau Larose | 20 0 |
| 34 0* | Chateau Leoville | 28 0 |
| 34 0* | Chateau Langoa | 28 0 |

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42 0 | Red, very fruity | 36 0 |
| 42 0 | White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk | 36 0 |

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | A Red—Quality as above, but drier | 18 0 |
| 26 0 | C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | 1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty | 24 0 |
| 30 0 | 2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | 3 White—Also very dry and delicate | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | 4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate | 30 0 |
| 33 0 | Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry | 30 0 |
| 36 0 | Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine | 32 0 |
| 36 0 | Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry | 32 0 |

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0* | (One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine | 16 0 |
| 24 0 | (Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine | 21 0 |
| 30 0 | (Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body | 27 0 |

BRANDIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27 0 | Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark | 24 0 |
| 32 0 | Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 0 |
| 40 0* | Ditto ditto 15 Years Old | 36 0 |
| 36 0 | TENT WINE | 32 0 |
| 18 0* | OLD MARSALA Z | 16 0 |
| 25 0 | BUCELLAS, light and dry | 22 0 |

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..................Quarts.
„ 5 „ ..................Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „ ..................Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator.

UPON reading the Affidavit of NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator of the above Company, sworn on the Fourteenth Day of January, instant, and upon hearing Mr. CRAWFORD, of the Firm of Messrs Leathes and Crawford, Attorneys for the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, I do order that all parties interested in the liquidation of the above Company do attend at my Chambers, at the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, instant, at a quarter to 11, on the hearing of the Application on behalf of the said Liquidator that the matters referred to in the Affidavit of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia should be considered, and such Order made therein as to this Honourable Court seem fit.—Dated this 16th day of January 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

N.B.—Contributories or Creditors of the above Company wishing to see the Affidavit of the Liquidator, referred to in the above Order, are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned, where a Copy of the same may be seen and any information obtained.

LEATHES and CRAWFORD,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

### Mrs. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips.
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats.
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

*All Orders executed with strict care and attention.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

| | | | Rs. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry | Quarts | | 40 0 | 22 0 |
| Fine Sparkling | do. | | 36 0 | 19 8 |
| Good do. | do. | | 30 0 | 16 0 |
| MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling | do. | | 40 0 | 22 0 |
| Muscatel | do. | | 36 0 | 19 0 |
| HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling | do. | | 40 0 | 22 0 |

STILL GERMAN WINES.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER | Rs. 25 0 | ... |
| HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER | 42 0 | 22 0 |
| MARCOBRUNNER | 34 0 | ... |
| FORSTER TRAMINER | 34 0 | ... |
| RUDESHEIMER | 26 0 | 14 0 |
| HOCHHEIMER | 23 0 | 12 8 |

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN | Rs. 32 0 | 17 0 |
| NUITS | 26 0 | ... |
| MACON | 21 0 | ... |
| CHABLIS | 26 0 | 14 0 |

BORDEAUX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHATEAU MOUTON, | Gold Capsule | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| „ RAUZAN, | Black capsule | 25 0 | 14 0 |
| „ LEOVILLE, | Blue capsule | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| „ PALMER, | Blue capsule | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| „ LAROSE, | Yellow capsule | 18 8 | 10 8 |
| ST. JULIEN, | Green capsule | 17 0 | 10 0 |
| CANTENAC, | Red capsule | 15 8 | 9 0 |
| MEDOC, | White capsule | 13 8 | ... |
| HAUT SAUTERNES, | Red capsule | 22 0 | 12 0 |

SHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine | Rs. 38 0 |
| AMONTILLADO, choice and superior | 32 0 |
| AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale | 28 0 |
| SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour | 22 0 |
| „ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry | 22 8 |
| „ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate | 22 0 |
| „ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine | 18 8 |
| „ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine | 15 0 |
| MARSALA, Virgin, Pale | 15 0 |

MADEIRA.

| | |
|---|---|
| VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA | 38 |

PORTS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED | Rs. 36 0 | ... |
| A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine | 30 0 | ... |
| BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine | 24 8 | 14 0 |
| RED SEAL; a very good Wine | 18 0 | 10 8 |

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

| | |
|---|---|
| COGNAC; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule | Rs. 32 |
| „ Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule | 28 |
| „ Pale, White capsule | 25 |
| RUM; superior Old Jamaica | 22 |
| OLD TOM; London Gin | 21 |
| WHISKY; Irish | 23 |
| Scotch | 22 |
| GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | 19 |

LIQUEURS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA | „ 40 | 22 0 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen | „ 30 | 16 0 |
| ORANGE BITTERS (the best) | „ 20 | ... |

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

THE undersigned beg to give NOTICE to CAPTAINS and AGENTS tendering for the CONVEYANCE of TROOPS from Bombay to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, that they are PREPARED to SUPPLY TROOPS' PROVISIONS, Salt and Preserved, just received Overland, either by CONTRACT per head according to Government Scales, or otherwise, at moderate Prices.—For particulars apply to

Rampart Row. SORABJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST ESTATE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND of 1 per cent (one per cent.) has THIS DAY been DECLARED, and is now PAYABLE to Creditors of this Estate, whose Claims have been admitted by the Trustees.

Creditors will have to produce and, where necessary, to give up the Vouchers held by them in support of their Claims, and execute a Release to B. F. Cama and the Trustees.

T. F. PUNNETT,
For Trustees of the Estate.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 25th January 1871.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. R. FELL & SON, at Sholapore, on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Mortgagees, the following properties:—

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of a public road at Sholapoor, in the Deccan, known as Brigadier Lawrence's Bungalow, registered under No. 51, and bounded on the north by garden ground belonging to the late W. Shewsunker Ramaswamy Moodliar, on the south by the compound of the Collector's Kutcherry or Offices, and on the east and west by public roads.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore, aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the road, and on the south by Lot 3.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 2, known also, by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm registered under No. 28, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, East Street, Poona, and at the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 30, MEDOWS STREET.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value persh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 3 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 96 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,375 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 612½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 6 do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 168½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct | Ditto of Madras | 1,500 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 240 |
| 0,000 | 275 | all | 12 p.ct | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 360 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 110 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,605 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 155 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 980 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,400 | Nil | Port Canning | 260 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 237 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.8 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 126 |
| ... | £ 0 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £10 | 196.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 250ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,360 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 75do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 775 |
| 250 | 3,330 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 470 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,200 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 265do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,325 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 66½do. | Do. New | 580 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 800do. | Colaba Press Co. | 5,800 |
| 250 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co. | 3,500 |
| 150 | 9,500 | all | 1,000* | Fort Press Co. | 9,700 |
| 300 | 1,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 1,000 |
| 200 | 4,000 | all | Nil. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,550 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 180 ps | Imperial Press Co. | 1,300 |
| 1,000 | ,000 | 2,000 | 120 ps | Kurrachee Press Co. | 950 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 ps | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 420 |
| 125 | 2,500 | all | 150* | Prince of Wales Press | 2,350 |
| 220 | 1,000 | 750 | 75 ps | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,000 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 150 ps | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 400 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 700 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 1,375 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 125ps* | Alliance Spinning | 2,575 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 3,000 |
| 100 | 1,000 | all | 25* | Bombay United | 1,030 |
| 1600 | 150 | 150 | ... | Broach Mills | 265 |
| 800 | 5,000 | all | ... | Dhurumsey Spinning | 2,375 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150p.s | Great Eastern | 1,800 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,120 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 80 p.s | Oriental | 2,275 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1,725 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 2,500 | 1,500 | 75ps | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 800 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 5pc. | Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. | 80 |
| 600 | 4,000 | 800 | 21 ps. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 170 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 25 ps. | Treacher & Co. | 375 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 75 | Jan. '36 | Bank of Bombay | 29 |
| 25 | 19½ | ... | Do. China | 1 |
| 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | East India Bank | 14 |
| 20 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |
| 200 | 69½ | May '67 | Royal Bank | 5 |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 5,200 | 2,375 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | 95 |
| | 3,500 | 2,440 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. | 10 |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 10¼d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 10½d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 10⅝d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 7/16 |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100¼ |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99¾ |
| Madras | At sight | par |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99¾ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 226 |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 114¼ |
| Five per cent | 106¾ |
| Four per cent | 98¼ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 106½ |
| Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103 |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 108 |
| 10 years' do. do. | 106 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 113 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 113 |

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 " |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 10-8 |
| Bank of England Notes | " | 10-1 |
| Carolas | " | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | " | 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | " | 203 |
| Bar Silver | " | 106-1 |
| Gold Leaf | " | 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10oz. English | " | 16 |
| Australian Gold | " | 196 |

#### CALCUTTA.—23rd January 1871.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents large amounts at Rs. 98-0 or 2-0 discount, and small sums at Rs. 98-2 or 1-14 discount.

4½ per cents, small amounts at Rs. 107-4 and 107-6.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-8, 113-10 and 113-12, and small sums at Rs. 113-14.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,345, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares at Rs. 106, 107, 108, and 110.

Allahabad Bank shares, on Saturday, at Rs. 101.

Tirhoot Indgo Co. shares, at Rs. 50 and 52.

Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 56.

—*Englishman.*

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 27.

Anderson, Ensign, 63rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Fairbrother, Major, H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.

Graham, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—January 27.

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—

Sinclair, Captain, 88th Regiment, on medical certificate.

Graham, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave,

Rowlandson, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Deesa

## POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C. B.,

Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 26th January, 1871.

With reference to Division Order, No. 32 of 24th instant, Major Beamish, R.A., is appointed a member of the committee, vice Major Purvis, B. 9 R. A., relieved.

The Major General Commanding P. D. A. will take the annual inspection of H. M.'s 83rd Foot on Thursday the 2nd proximo.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Jan. 25.)

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davidson, Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, with the view of obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th March, 1871.

Mr. Robert Decy Spedding, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banda, on special duty, nineteen months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 3rd April next, or subsequent date, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. J. Blanchett, Head Assistant to the Registrar General, to be Deputy Registrar General during the absence from Head-quarters of the Registrar General.

The Reverend Robert Colquhoun, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be Military Chaplain of Allahabad.

Mr. C J. Lockwood, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Saharunpore Division, having passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, chapter II., section 4, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Twelve months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, is granted to Doctor Murray Thomson, Professor of Experimental Science, Thomason College, Roorkee.

Mr. J. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Agra District of the Rajpootana State Railway

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27th January.

| | | | p. ton. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | No ship | " |
| | Cases | " | " |
| | Seeds | " | " |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 12s. 6d. | " |
| | Wooden Ships " | £2 12s. 6d. | " |
| | Myrabolms & Coir bdls | £2 0s. 0d. | " |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. | " |
| Havre | Cotton<br>Coffee | No ship loading | |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 10s. 0d. | |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £3 0s. 0d. | |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 10 per bale. | |
| | " Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 3 per bale | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal | |

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Pearl (s) | Baldwin | Bussorah, Jan. 14. |
| | India (s) | Turner | Bussorah, Jan. 12. |

DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Ethiopia (s) | Scott | Aden. |
| | Milbanke (s) | Smith | Liverpool. |

The ship Trevanion, Stevens, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Maritana, to Liverpool.

Ship Sir Walter Scott, to Liverpool.

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.

23 Burlington ... London.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.

23 Scanderia (s) ... London.

Passengers sailed per s s Scanderia—From Madras to London—Revd H. Brunotte, Mrs. Brunotte and infant, Mrs. Brown, Miss Browne Captain Jenning's 2 children, Major R. A. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For London.

1219 Malabar, Douglas—W. Nicol & Co.

For Liverpool.

1212 Bennington, Sherman—Farnham & Co.
955 Daphne, Cross—Stenhouse & Co.
1673 Duke of Edinburgh, Balmanno—G. F. Pim & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Black—Volkart Brothers.
909 Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.
1260 Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.
1207 Maritana, Macdonald—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1120 Royal Visitor, Green—Owen & Okell.
1271 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.

For Rice Ports.

906 Coringa, Ross—The Master.
914 Ellen Gondey, Perry—W. Nicol & Co.
808 George Kendall, Kerr—M. Nusserwanjee.
607 Mars, Platts.
730 Mindora, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Niord, Hamre—The Captain.
634 Ottawa, Robinson.
1187 Rescue, Messervy.
1499 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Volkart Brothers.
627 Woolloomaloo, Anderson—Stenhouse & Co.

For Falmouth for Orders.

256 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibbs.
679 Glenaros, Hicks—Forbes & Co.

For Colombo.

1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
994 City of Amoy, Murdoch—W. Nicol & Co.
477 Trevanion, Stevens.

For Cochin to London.

71 Ulcoats, Jones.

For Calcutta.

1047 Dinapore, Wilson—W. Nicol & Co.

### NOT FIXED.

Wooden Ships.

1238 Forfarshire, Cleaver—Forbes & Co.
436 Florence, Luxton—The Captain.
1372 Golden City, Jones, Stenhouse & Co.
780 Napoleon III., Dickson—Forbes & Co. (Going into Dock.)
1166 Sandringham, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cottier—Volkart Brothers.
1434 Westminster, Grose—Finlay, Muir & Co.

Iron Ships.

674 Dunloe, Burns—Owen & Okell.
1200 Java, Miller—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1248 Nelson, Rands—W. Nicol & Co.

Foreign Ships.

378 August Frederick, Brown.
779 Johanna Wilhelmine, Butler—Volkart Brothers.

### STEAMERS.

Overland Route.

1874 Baroda (s), Hall—Mails 28th January.
1942 Malta (s), Barlow—Mails 4th February.
2152 Poonah (s), Haselwood—Mails 11th February.

For Hongkong.

1538 Emeu (s), Perrins—P. & O. Company.

Liverpool via Suez Canal.

1472 Bellona (s), Wilkinson—Wallace & Co.
1015 Collingwood (s), Hutchinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1118 De Ruyter (s), Young—The Captain.
1437 Orlando (s), Dossor—W. Nicol & Co.
737 Wellesley, Peters—Blay & Mackintosh.

### COUNTRY TRADERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 384 Australian Packet. | For Persian Gulf. |
| 354 Bushire Merchant. | For Mauritius. |
| 425 Devina, Leask. | For Hongkong. |
| 816 Ismael. | For Galle. |
| 938 Louisa, Lever. | |
| 363 Prince of Wales. | Not Fixed. |

### COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 697 Burmah (s). | For Coast and Calcutta. |
| 1304 Gunga (s), Child. | For Jeddah. |
| 581 Martaban (s). | For Kurrachee. |
| 681 Mula (s), Coates. | For Aden. |
| 604 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee. | Not Fixed. |

### BOMBAY MARINE.

Dagmar (s).
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
Hugh Rose (s).
Sir John Lawrence (s), Barrow.

Royal Navy.

H. M. S. Abyssinia.
H. M. S. Teazer.

Government Transport.

Mauritius (s), Carry—Lawrence & Co.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—27th January.

From Liverpool.

Ulcoats, 1 cask earthenware and 2 casks glassware, Soomar Bheema ; 7 crates earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaz.

Paraguay (s), 7 cases paste boards, Ebram Budroodin.

De Ruyter, 7 packages hardware, 1 package haberdashery, and 1 package scales beams, Essabhoy Tyebally

Sir Walter Scott, 10 crates earthenware, Soomar Bheema.

From London.

Tagus (s), 11 cases champagne, R. Angus & Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 52 packages glassware, Sulamanjee Rujabally.

Duke of Edinburgh, 2 cases gilt-frames, H. Clason & Co.

Nelson, 11 cases biscuits, J. Moola Adomjee.

Orlando (s), 1 case jewellery, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 28 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Salisbury, 12 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Galatea, 6 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Daphne, 25 cases brandy, Adurjee Dorabjee ; 21 cases clocks, &c., Rosselet & Co.

From Suez.

Blythwood (s), 1 case American tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—27th January.

For Liverpool.

Milbanke (s), 45 bales cotton, Bhorabhoy Motichund.

Bennington, 25 bales cotton, Cursondass Chapsee ; 40 bales cotton, Lalljee Gilla ; 40 bales cotton, Vujasanker Ghulashunker.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 63 bales cotton, Mathooradass Goculdass.

Daphne, 107 bales cotton, Ladooram Gandee ; 100 bags rapeseed, S. Tyabjee & Co. ; 29 bales cotton, Bhorabhoy Motichund.

Collingwood (s), 18 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber ; 17 bales cotton, Bhicomull Luckmichund ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 203 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 73 bales cotton Essmall Rehemtoola ; 80 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopall 58 bales cotton, Mahamed Esmall ; 45 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee.

Malta (s), 110 bales cotton, Muthooradass Lowjee ; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee ; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touch & Co.

Orlando (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 30 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosan.

For London.

Baroda (s), 31 bundles E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy.

For Trieste.

Malta (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Doongursey Gopejee ; 250 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touch & Co.

For Venice.

Malta (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

For Hongkong.

Emeu (s), 802 pieces sandal wood, Rayem Alladin ; 46 chests Malwa opium, Eduljee Framjee & Co. ; 41 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 40 boxes broken glasses, Currim Nanjee ; 37 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 8½ chests Malwa opium, Jaseram Kesunram ; 32 bales cotton, Samruttiroy Rambux ; 11 chests Malwa opium, Manekjee Nusserwanjee.

For Shanghai.

Emeu (s), 24 chests Malwa opium, Sensook Moolchund ; 30½ chests Malwa opium, Goolraj Seenghanee ; 15 chests Malwa opium, Gungabux Chajooram ; 15 chests Malwa opium Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at the Hon'ble G. M. STEWART'S BUNGALOW, Altamont, Cumbalia Hill, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 o'clock.
RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.
Bombay, 19th January 1871.

## THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WARDEN—January 25th, at Ahmednuggur, Mr John Warden, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STORMONT—SLADE—January 26th, at Malabar Hill, by the Rev. J. Paton, Alexander Stormont, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Broach, to Miss R. Slade, of Coleshill, Herts, England.

### BENGAL.

DEATHS.

HEBERLET—January 14th, at Calcutta, Charles J. W. Heberlet, aged 22 years, 4 months, and 22 days.

ROSS—January 22nd, at Calcutta, of consumption, Robert B. Ross, Assistant to Messrs. Monteith and Co., aged 28 years.

### MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

COURT—January 21st, at Tanjore, the wife of Captain H. S. Court, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DUNCAN—January 21st, at St. Thome, the wife of D. Duncan, Esq., of a son.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MACGREGOR—January 21st, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Mrs. W. Macgregor, of a son.

DEATH.

DAVIS—January 21st, at Lucknow, Caroline, the wife of Robert Davis, of the Sub-Medical Department, Retired List, aged 46 years.

# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.

The late Mr. Thomas Brassey, as all men will admit, has done something to ennoble the name of Contractor. Read the brief account of his Life and Works, which we published yesterday, try to form a reasonably definite notion of his labours, and succeed if you can. The immense extent of Alexander's conquests and marches covered but a trifling portion of the earth's surface compared to the conquest and marches of Thomas Brassey, nay, even the Roman Empire itself was a relatively insignificant space, for the Legions of Brassey made their way into the distant Western Continent, and into remote Australasia, realms unknown to the lords of the antique world. Whether his costly works will last as long and strike as deeply into the soil of history as the triumphs of Alexander or the landmarks of ages left behind by the Cæsars is another question altogether. We only use this reference to the ancient workers in order to give a faint notion of the vast extent over which are to be found the works of one of the moderns. The bare list is a multiple of the labours of Hercules; with the advantage that not one item in the long roll is a fable or splendid figment developed out of mythic lore.

Perhaps the varied character of his works is more striking than the extent; for the world has long got over the idea of vastness, and thinks less of a voyage round the world than Cavendish did of a trip to the Cape Verd Islands. Mr. Brassey's life is a sort of epitome of half a century's material progress, that is, material change from one thing to another. He began to distinguish himself as a maker of turnpike roads, feeders to Telford's great highway to Holyhead; when he died he was a sharer in the labour of piercing the Western Alps, not for a turnpike road, but a railway connecting Italy and France. The interval between the roads in North Wales and the railway, between the mail coach and the express train, brief in point of time, includes the history of science as applied to communications, and Mr. Brassey lived through the whole, and was one of the most active agents in effecting the change we call progress. There are men alive still who were born before the French Revolution, who fought in the Great Wars which stirred the blood of our grandfathers, who saw the red coats of the English, and who have now seen the spiked helmet and lance-pennon of the Germans in the fairest cities of the French. To them the retrospect of more than ninety years cannot be more amazing than the backward glance which, by a poetic licence, we may assume that Thomas Brassey gave in his last moments, from a height of railway enterprise covering Continents, to his youthful road-making days when George the Fourth was King. And he died in his sixty-fifth year—a "premature" death—says a loving biographer; premature at sixty-five! The wonder is, looking at the continuity, the vastness of his enterprises, and striving to imagine the wear and tear of such a laborious career, not that Thomas Brassey died at sixty-five, but that he lived so long.

Great labours deserve great reward, and he won renown and piled up cash. But it may be doubted whether the mere motive of money-getting alone could have sustained him. There must have been a higher motive, a love of work ; something of the spirit which scorns delights and lives laborious days ; a nourishing satisfaction in the sense of power to do ; a feeling that it was "better to rub than rust." Your engineer, your contractor, your man of science, need never fear the lot of Alexander. In their career worlds to conquer are inexhaustible ; and blessed are they, even if they do die prematurely at sixty-five, whose hardy spirits enable them to bear up against the ills of flesh, and to work on to the brink of the grave. That Mr. Brassey was of the right stuff, the higher strain, is shown by his advice to youth, where he said, "That, unless a young man toiled patiently and earnestly in early days, when there is no inducement to toil beyond the consciousness of doing what is right, he would not later have the opportunity presented to him of toiling for more substantial recompense." And we cannot help thinking that the "barren" honours of his labours, and the consciousness of powers well applied, were dearer to him than the substantial recompense he secured; nay, that his love of work, the motives which made him do what was right, were, combined with his exceptional abilities, the very source and origin of the stupendous fortune he has bequeathed to his family. It is not the mere pedlar for pelf who comes to transact a kingly business on a kingly scale, and who reaps an imperial reward; it is the man who puts his life into his work for the sake of the work, and knows that such is the nearest and surest way to what the world calls reward. Depend upon it, Brassey's best reward at the supreme moment was the consciousness that he had, to the utmost of his capacity, worked always and worked well.

And even more than the extent and varied character of his labours, more than the motives which lie behind them, was the marvellous administrative ability of this man. We are bound to infer it from the uniform success which attended his ventures, not only in England, but in distant and untried lands, the rapidity with which he accomplished his tasks, the felicity with which he must have selected his agents, and the apparent ease with which he managed the stupendous and complicated machine. To command an army of 75,000 men, and deal with a revenue of £18,000,000, to make the minimum of mistakes, and to secure a profit on the total of transactions, require the possession of mental and moral powers very far above the average of able men. In his youth, it seems, he was not only an "indefatigable worker," but an "able penman," and a "good accountant." He did not tire as he grew older; we may be sure that practice only made the pen a still more facile instrument of thought, while the good accountant of 1824 must have become a master of figures long before 1870. Carlyle has written that Burns would have made a great statesman, and it may be assumed still more confidently that Thomas Brassey would have made a great public administrator on a broad field. Perhaps, however, he did better work than he would have been allowed to do under the restrictions of political life; but one cannot help regretting that there are not among our rulers, especially at this moment in India, more men of a similar stamp. It may be hoped that some fitting biographical memorial will be forthcoming to preserve a record of a career so exceptional. It is written that "no man ever made more railways than Thomas Brassey," and the life of so distinguished a Road-maker should have a prominent place on the roll of English Worthies.

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The Nassick dacoity case has terminated in the conviction of twelve of the dacoits, and their sentence to transportation for life. The Nassick police are now investigating another case of gang robbery.

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The services of Colonel Baigrie have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India. This, it is presumed, means that that gallant officer will before long be appointed to some fitting post.

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The Calcutta "Examiner" hears that a bill has come off the legislative anvil, and will be immediately introduced, for subjecting meat and other markets, and also slaughter houses, to municipal control.

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A Cape paper received last night contains intelligence of Dr. Livingstone. Two rumours had reached the Cape from Zanzibar—one, that the great traveller was dead, the other that he was alive. It is gratifying to find that the latter was the later rumour of the two.

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It appears from the official statement of revenue and expenditure that there was a net increase in the receipts for the first eight months of 1870-71 over those of the corresponding months of 1869-70, of £1,436,666, and a net decrease in the expenditure of £1,511,851, the result being thus so far in favour of revenue to the extent of nearly three millions sterling.

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Baboos Romesh Chunder Dutt and Beharylaul Goopto, two of the four successful students who have passed the Civil Service examination, have been admitted into the Inner Temple, and are to pass in the remaining branch of the service examination in April, and to close their Law studies in August. They intend to leave England in September next.

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H. M. S. Forte, carrying Admiral Cockburn's flag, has come up the Hooghly, as far as Prinsep's Ghat. The "Pioneer" tells us that "whole fleets of dinghies, with visitors on board, are plying between the shore and the frigate, and there is a shadowy rumour going about Calcutta that some act of hospitality, possibly taking the form of a ball, is being contemplated to welcome the vessel's arrival. The Viceroy visited the ship on Tuesday accompanied by the Admiral."

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The "Pioneer" greatly fears all hopes of the North-West ever becoming a field for the production of first class or even second-class cotton, must be abandoned. "We hear on all hands of the unfavourable issue of experiments. Nature in giving to the climate of these provinces its general dryness and its occasional frosts, has imposed too peremptory a veto. If this be the clear result from all the trials which have been ordered, we think it should be candidly recognized, and such costly experiments brought at once to a close."

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"Captain Peacock, of the Viceroy's Body Guard, proceeds home on sick leave, and Captain Lawrence has been offered a civil appointment. It is rumoured," adds the "Indian Daily News," "that the command of the guard will be given to Captain Lockwood, of Lord Mayo's personal staff. The rumour is at least doubtful, as Captain Lockwood needs a change from India rather than in it. Lieutenant Deane, it is said, will be re-appointed Adjutant. Colonel Delane, who naturally winces under a command of three score and ten warriors, will probably apply for a corps of Irregular Cavalry."

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The investigation of Ameer Khan's case is going at Patna before the Magistrate. "The prosecution on behalf of the Crown is being conducted," says the "Indian Mirror," "not by professional gentlemen, but by several members of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service, viz., Mr. J. O'Kinealy, officiating Magistrate of Mymensing ; Mr. J.H. Reily, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bengal, Detective Department ; and Lalla Isreepersaud, Deputy Magistrate, Patna. Mr. O'Kinealy, who is known to the literary world as a poet and to the legal world as the commentator of an edition of the Indian Penal Code, is said to have a special knowledge of the Wahabees and their tenets."

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The following business was to be brought forward at the weekly meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council yesterday :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen to move that the final report of the Select Committee on the bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners be taken into consideration. Also to move that the bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell to move that the report of the Select Committee on the bill to consolidate the law relating to prisoners committed by a Court be taken into consideration. Also to move that the bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen to move that the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating to procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

Also to move that the Hon'ble Messrs. Robinson and Inglis be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Contracts, Sale of Moveables, Indemnity, and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency, and Partnership.

Also to move that the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for the registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs.

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The "Pioneer" understands that the Governor-General in Council has declined to interfere in an appeal of Mr. J. H. W. Arathoon, barrister at-law, against remarks made by Mr. W. C. Capper in his judgment in Chota Lall Shaw *versus* Lyness. Mr. Capper, when officiating Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, expressed his belief that Mr. Arathoon's argument would be repudiated by the Benchers of his Inn and by every member of an honourable Bar. Against these remarks the learned counsel appealed first to the Oudh Government, and then, failing to obtain redress, to the Government of India. Not only "does the Governor-General in Council see no reason to interfere in the matter," but "His Excellency considers it most undesirable to interfere in any case with the discretion of judges in commenting upon arguments advanced before them by barristers : the exercise of such a discretion affords a check on impropriety, which is often much needed."

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It is said that the Government of India has in contemplation some further reductions in the Police Department by abolishing the Jail Guards. "It has hitherto," says the "Indian Daily News," "been the practice to guard the inside of the jails by the jail warders, and the outside of the premises by policemen under the direct control of the Inspector General of Police. The Government now intends to do away with the latter, and to substitute in its stead the old system of Burkundas guards, to be placed under the control of the jail authorities. The measure has already been carried out in certain districts experimentally. There are, at present, about 2,000 policemen employed on the special duty of guarding the jails, whose services are now to be dispensed with. The amount of saving to be effected is about two lakhs of rupees a year, out of which about Rs. 150,000 are to be disbursed on account of the pay of the Burkundases to be employed in future, the net saving being estimated to be about Rs. 50,000 a year. This proposition seems to have been originally made by Dr. Mouat, and approved of by the Government of India."

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major and Mrs Graham & child | Colonel Cannon |
| Mrs Vaughan | Mr J Drewett |
| Miss Pogson | Captain Sinclair |
| Mr J H Perrins | Staff Surgeon Major Cogan |
| Mrs Drewett | Commander Reed |
| Mr J French | |

FOR BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr M Thomson. | Mr W H Mackaber |
| Mr Pemberton | |

FOR SUEZ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Y Jones | Lieutenant A S Roberts |
| Mrs F Moray Pingle | Mr Hamed bin Ali |
| Mrs Freeland | Mr Abdus bin Ali |
| Mr P Hall | |

FOR ADEN.

Mr W Potter

## SIR W. MANSFIELD.

Private letters speak of it as a widely-received opinion in London that Mr. Cardwell will shortly vacate the Ministry of War, and be succeeded by Sir William Mansfield, *who is to enter the House of Lords.* The telegraph has already given a partial corroboration to the above rumour. Sir William Mansfield's opinion will, we now know, be influential on the re-organization of the army, though whether he will give it as *amicus curiæ*, or with official responsibility, we do not know. It will be curious in the latter case if Sir William should really take a peerage. The difficulty of finding a seat in the Commons could hardly be a reason. No doubt there would be advantage in removing the Minister from the intrigues and interruptions of ambitious and talkative military members, but we imagine the House at large will hardly like it.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 26.

## THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Appended is an interesting letter addressed by Colonel Barr, the Resident at Baroda, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, with reference to the formal assumption of power by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. It is dated the 24th January :—

"Referring to the 6th and 7th paras. of my letter No. 6-49 of the 20th inst., and in reply to your cipher telegram of the 21st, I have the honour to report that I proceeded yesterday about noon to the palace, where His Highness the Gaekwar's *moorut* was celebrated.

"In accordance with the intention I formally made known when the proposal to hold the ceremony was first communicated to me, and repeated yesterday before I started for the palace, I explained in open durbar to His Highness and all assembled, that I attended in courtesy to His Highness and not to afford any further recognition than what had already been accorded at the ceremony of the 10th of last month, when I announced that the British Government considered His Highness to have assumed the administration of the affairs of the State as Regent, subject to possible succession by a posthumous son to the late Gaekwar, should the Ranee in due course give birth to one.

"With the entire assent of His Highness, I further declared that he also himself and unreservedly acknowledged that such son must be regarded as the rightful heir to the *gadee*.

"The explanation and declaration I delivered in Hindustani were repeated by my sheristadar in the Maharathee language, and were accepted by His Highness the Gaekwar and all present with marked satisfaction as fulfilling his and their previous notions and expectations.

"An official memorandum of what occurred on this occasion has been drawn by my sheristadar, a copy of which will be formally sent to the durbar for record."

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE WAR.

BORDEAUX, 25th January.

It is reported that Count Bismarck has positively refused a safe conduct in order to allow M. Jules Favre to attend the Conference. In consequence of this refusal the French Government will regard as null any resolutions for modifying existing Treaties.

LONDON, 26th Jan., Noon.

No confirmation has yet been received of the announcement made by the *Times*, that M. Jules Favre had proposed terms for the capitulation of Paris.

LONDON, 26th January.

It is the general opinion that the capitulation of Paris is imminent, and that the war cannot long continue after the capitulation takes place.

Bread is now issued in rations in Paris and serious disturbances are anticipated. The population are becoming very excited.

General Chanzy's army has retreated in great disorder to Rennes.

LONDON, 25th Jan., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firmer; Fair Dhollera, 6½d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10¼d.

Consols, 92⅞.

## THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I may mention for the information of parties interested in the Albert Life Assurance Company and in the prospects of the reconstruction, that the meetings of policy-holders, directed by the Lord Justice, of the four principal associated offices, were held on the 19th and 20th December 1870, and the result was that the proposed plan of reconstruction was approved by a very large majority in every case. The matter will be brought before the Court again this month, when it is hoped that the plan, with possibly a few modifications, will meet the sanction of the Judge.—Yours faithfully,

EDWARD MORRISS.

Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, 27th January 1871.

## COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 21st January 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

| Stations. | Exports for Week ending 21st Jan. 1871. | | | Total Exports up to 21st Jan. 1870. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full Pressed. | Half Pressed. | Dokras | Full Pressed. | Half Pressed. | Dokras. |
| Nagpore | ...... | 110 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 136 |
| Wurdah | 1,761 | 1,967 | 5 | 1,671 | 4,679 | 20 |
| Poolgaon | ...... | 599 | ...... | ...... | 1,084 | 153 |
| Chandoor | ...... | 64 | ...... | ...... | 106 | ...... |
| Budnaira | 4,376 | 1,093 | 8 | 3,096 | 823 | 122 |
| Moortizapore | ...... | 322 | 40 | ...... | 301 | 162 |
| Akolah | ...... | 51 | 103 | ...... | 858 | 693 |
| Sheogaon | 960 | 1,790 | 103 | 770 | 410 | 2,753 |
| Khangaon | 4,451 | 379 | 1,199 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Nandoorah | 625 | 87 | 52 | 3,153 | 310 | 689 |
| Mulkapore | ...... | ...... | 1,766 | ...... | ...... | 56 |
| Booranpore | ...... | ...... | 490 | ...... | ...... | 200 |
| Khundwah | ...... | ...... | 185 | ...... | ...... | 600 |
| Seonee | ...... | ...... | 16 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Sohagpore | ...... | ...... | 272 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Garrawarra | ...... | ...... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total | 12,173 | 6,462 | 4,339 | 8,690 | 8,571 | 5,444 |

Totals in bales of 3½ cwts.

| | 1870-71. | | 1869-70. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full-pressed | 12,173 | | 8,690 |
| Half-pressed | 6,462 | | 8,571 |
| Dokras or loose bags | 4,339 / 3 = 1,446 | 5,444 / 3 = | 1,815 |
| | 20,081 | | 19,076 |

A. J. Dunlop,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner West Berar.

Dated Akolah, 25th January 1871.

## SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s. s. Milbanke, 843 tons, Captain J. H. Smith, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with 5,369½ bales cotton, 703 bales wool, 250 cwt. horns, 10 bags wheat, 225 cwt. coir yarn, 172 cwt. wet dates, 30 bales cow hides, 585¼ cwt. galls, &c. &c., and the following passengers :—For Gibraltar —Mr. C. B. Xavier. For Liverpool—Mr. J. Kerr.

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The s. s. India, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Hay, Colonel Aitken, Captain Brown, Mr. Smith, Mr. Kupell, Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Captain Wanny, and seventy-three deck passengers.

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The s. s. Pearl, Captain George Baldwin, arrived yesterday from Bussorah with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Barr, and ninety deck passengers.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 27th Jan., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 27th Jan., 12-25 P.M. From Continent of Europe, America via Russia, 26th Jan., 9-30 A.M. ; via Russia, 26th Jan., 7-45 P.M. ; via Turkey, 26th Jan., 10-10 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; clear beyond ; Persian line right to London.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—27th Jan., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th Jan., 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 24th Jan., 6-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 60 hours 12 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th Jan., 6-39 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 30 hours 19 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th Jan., 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 26th Jan., 4-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 37 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th Jan., 8-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 32 minutes.

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The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th Jan. is as follows :—

| | To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From | Kurrachee | 1 28 | 0 1 |
| " | Calcutta | 6 34 | 0 17 |
| " | Madras | 3 27 | 0 21 |
| " | Galle | 25 20 | 16 36 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 21st Jan., 1871.

| Open 1,258 Miles. | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 91,967 | 2 | 10 |
| Merchandize | 1,93,529 | 1 | 10 |
| Electric Telegraph | 897 | 5 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 3,942 | 8 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 2,90,336 | 1 | 8 |
| Corresponding week last year open 962 miles Total Rs. | 3,32,709 | 1 | 7 |
| Decrease | 42,372 | 15 | 11 |

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has built for himself a house at Elvedon in Norfolk, and the *Daily Telegraph* is in raptures. It is built, we learn, "after the Indian fashion of house architecture," and the builder has, says the *Telegraph*, "conferred a decided public benefit in erecting for general study and admiration this replica of an Indian house of the best class. Nothing," it continues, "can be more charming than these long low white bungalows of India and the East seen through the green mangoes or bamboos." We thought that England was beginning to write more intelligently about India than it used to do, but we were mistaken. The Maharajah's house is on the model of a native nobleman's residence with a garden *patio* in the centre and a flat roof, and the *Telegraph* imagines that our bungalows are built in the same style! "Dhuleep Singh is a rich man," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "and has therefore furnished his palace with every luxury, but one. The Maharajah can buy nearly everything to render his Indian house delightful, *except the gratuitous golden sunshine which in India would flood the marble quadrangles, and the ceiling of pure and unflecked sapphire which would form the roof.*" Could anything be more exasperating? We have been a century and a half in India, and yet the *Daily Telegraph* has not discovered that the sun in June is *not* a "luxury" and *not* "golden."—*Pioneer.*

## THE COTTON CROP

Guzerat.—Reporting on the progress of the crop up to the 16th instant, Major Moore describes the weather during the preceding week as cloudy and unseasonable in the collectorates of Ahmedabad, Broach, and Surat. In the first-named collectorate, the state of the crop continued favourable up to the above date, and the new *laria* and *juria* crops were still yielding cotton, of which some sales had taken place at Rupees 2-10 per maund (in seed), the buyers being Pinjaras, who deal in the article only for purposes of local consumption. Picking had finished in a portion of the talooka of Gogo, and was going on steadily in the districts of Kaira. Regarding the crop in the Surat and Broach collectorates, and in Kattiwar, Major Moore remarks :—

"Surat.—The plants are generally free from mildew, and where they have suffered are throwing out fresh leaves. Picking will be later than was at first expected. A 16 anna crop (*i. e.*, a full crop) is by many confidently looked for.

"Broach.—The state of the cotton crop is the same as last reported. In the districts generally the picking has been carried on to about 3 annas in the rupee (or 3-16ths of the whole crop). Ginning will probably commence about the end of the current month. In the district of Unklesur, owing to the long continuation of cloudy weather, the buds and flowers continue falling off. The cultivators are of opinion that if this state holds much longer, the out-turn of cotton will be only 10 to 12 annas in the rupee, or not more than 3-4ths of an average crop.

"Kattiawar, Southern Division, January 6.—State of the crop same as last reported, and estimated out-turn same, *i. e.*, from 10 to 12 annas in the rupee.

"Rajkote, January 14.—First picking has been finished in some villages. Estimated out-turn 12 annas in the rupee.

"Gondul, January 6.—Weather fair and clear. Estimated crop same as last reported, *i. e.*, 10 annas.

"Leemree, January 16.—Expected crop 10½ annas.

"Hulwar and Drangudra.—Pods have perfected. Picking will commence shortly."

The following are the latest market-rates quoted :—

Ahmedabad, January 15.—Rs. 6½ for new and Rs. 6 for old Marwar cotton per Guzerat maund.

Veerungaum, January 15.—Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-12 per maund.

Gogo, January 15.—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9-0 per maund.

Surat, January 16.—Rs. 180 to Rs. 185 per candy of machine-ginned cotton ; Rs. 170 to 175 for gaumtee.

Broach, January 16.—Rs. 190 to 193 for machine-ginned cotton ; for gaumtee, Rs. 175.

There were no exports during the week from Gogo, Surat, Broach, or Jumboosur. From Dhollera, 2,399 bales were exported to Bombay from January 2nd to January 14th.

Khandeish.—Mr. Wilkinson has submitted the following report for the fortnight ending January 24th :—

"The amount of rain which fell throughout this district from the 14th to the 16th instant, appears to have averaged about 4 inches. Since then the weather has been fine. In certain talookas, especially in the north-west, about an eighth of the crop remained unpicked at the time. Much of this will have sustained injury.

"The stacked cotton has not been much affected, except that on the outside, which to the depth of an inch or two was thoroughly soaked and stained.

"Owing to the wet weather the little ginning that was going on was brought to a standstill. This will now recommence, and I believe become general.

"About 75 bales have been cleaned by the Macarthy gins at Julgaum from the commencement of the season to the 12th January. The quantity of cotton despatched from Khandeish stations (exclusive of Nimborah), Nandgaum, and Manmar, from 1st to 16th January, was 1,118 full-pressed bales, and 3,501 dokras."

Sind.—Mr. Strachan's last report (of January 16th) refers to the Sehwan and Dadoo districts of the Kurrachee collectorate, as well as to the Halla division of Hydrabad.

"The mean temperature of the week under report," writes Mr. Strachan, "is a little higher than that for the week ending on the 9th instant. The maximum of the sun's rays is on the average 4 degrees less than the last week, the wind being invariably from the North, cold, and loaded with dust. In fact the warm weather, trying as it is, is almost preferable to the cold days we have at present. The cotton fields, as already reported, are all frosted, or, as the ryots say, 'dried up.' Wheat and other winter crops have not done much there the last two weeks. A few patches of jamba (*eruca sativa*), one of the three descriptions of plants which yield mustard oil, are in flower, but the main crop in this part of the country will not reach that stage for at least three weeks.

"Where water is available, people are preparing land for melons, which will be sown about the end of February, or as soon as the cold weather will permit. Cotton seed is generally sown along with this crop. The melons soon reach maturity, and ultimately leave the field free to the cotton plants ; in this case the cotton is usually sown in lines, and these are the most carefully cultivated cotton fields I have seen in Sind. I may remark that this system of double cropping is sometimes carried out in gentlemen's gardens in England and Scotland, but more frequently by market gardeners in the neighbourhood of large towns. The mixtures are confined to dwarf early plants with those of a late nature. Such a compound as bajree and cotton would hardly be tolerated. Sowing of jiro (*cuminum cyminum*) is also being proceeded with. This crop receives great care from the Sind cultivator. Sowing is the most expensive item connected with its production. It requires but little water, and at present is selling here at from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 per maund. An acre yields from 6 to 7 maunds. Field-work is confined chiefly to cold season plants, or preparing the land for spring crops. In cotton fields there will be little done till towards the end of February, and then only along the banks of the river, or on the main canal branches.

"From Sehwan I learn that the cotton crop in that talooka is at least not inferior to that of the season of 1869-70. While the area under cultivation is about the same, the out-turn of clean cotton is expected to be about 330 maunds.

"In the Dadoo talooka there has been a considerable falling off in the cotton crop this season from the want of rain. The area sown was somewhat over 863 acres, and the return of clean cotton is expected to hardly average half a maund per acre. This is the only part from which I have heard bad accounts of any of the crops. Rain is a very precarious source to depend on for water in Sind. Even in the Mulleer district, which is only 15 or 16 miles inland, a crop cannot be raised with certainty, without having recourse to artificial watering, either from wells or the Mulleer river.

"The experimental fields are much the same as previously reported."

S. J. Harrison,
For Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 27th January, 1871.

## CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of Saturday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops from the cotton districts :—

Broach, 26th January.—Favourable reports of the weather and crop during the week reach me from all quarters ; and it seems tolerably certain that the produce of this year will exhibit considerable improvement upon that of the last. The first arrivals in Broach are, however, as I anticipated, rather stained, and of a medium class only ; but the latter yield, maturing when the cold clear weather now prevailing shall have been succeeded by the dews of February, will afford a much better selection. Supplies are scanty, and rates continue most extravagant, several contracts have been made at Rs 220-2 F. P. and all charges, and the prices of kapas in the villages have an upward tendency.

Generally speaking great doubt and uneasiness as to the future course of the market exists in the minds of dealers, and having suffered severely last season for their folly in trusting to a contingency that never occurred, it is hoped they will now be somewhat inclined to watch events a little, but the few transactions at Rs. 220 seem meanwhile to be operating to dispel their newly acquired caution.

In Randere and Surat, where the first carts of kapas have proved of desirable quality, rates are even higher than at Broach, and the equivalent of Rs. 225 H. P. B. is asked, but buyers refuse to operate at this figure.

At Ahmedabad a local demand for spinning purposes exists, and a few lots of Laria have been taken up at Rs. 220 H. P. B.

Sheagaum, 26th.—The weather continues clear and fine. Upwards of 250 candies arrived in this market for sale during the week, and no doubt supplies will increase should such favourable weather continue. The bulk of the arrivals is of very fair quality, but in a few docras stain and black leaf are perceptible since the last rains.

Khamgaum, 26th.—Since my last report the weather here has been fair and bright, and the rain happily appears to have gone entirely, supplies in our market have been very scanty lately owing to the interruption of communications and churkaing, but we hope soon to see large quantities of cotton and kapas coming in. Rates are ranging very high just now, and are likely to continue so for some days, owing to the approaching settlements of the Bussent time-bargains.

Oomrawuttee, 26th.—Since last report the weather has been fine. Supplies in our market have increased considerably, and about 200 candies a day are now coming in. Inferior qualities are gradually disappearing. More than half of our supply is very fair cotton. Reports from all quarters give an abundance of cotton everywhere, and we expect fully a half more in our market than what we had last year.

Akote, 26th.—With regard to the crops the weather is all that could be desired.

From information received from Coonbies during the past week, it appears that slight damage has been done to the cotton on the plants by the late rains, they say some will be a little stained, but the quantity will be inconsiderable.

Arrivals to this market for the past seven days amounted to 1,060 bojas, the greater portion of which was fulfilment of contracts made some time back.

Wurdah, 26th.—Since my last report the weather has been fine, and promises to continue so, about 250 candies have arrived during the week of fair quality. I regret to add however that adulteration is found to some extent.

The arrivals at Hingunghaut continue of very poor quality, rates being equivalent to Rs. 218 per candy on Bombay terms.

Dharwar, 25th.—There is really nothing to report from this for the week past except the purchase by a native firm of a few candies, both descriptions, the Sawginned at a cost of Rs. 200-2, and the Comptas at Rs. 175 f. o. b. Carwar, and these figures may be taken as the price of to-day.

The latter end of last week witnessed a change in the weather, and it is now all that could be desired for the growing crop, and I hope soon to be able to report the appearance of new kapas in the market.

## BOMBAY.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Secretary to the Bombay Association, is expected to arrive here by next mail.

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Mails for Zanzibar per batel Shoofal will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (28th) at 1 P.M.

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Dr. J. S. Stedman, second Physician to the J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, intends shortly to proceed to England.

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The detachment 11th Regiment N. I. will parade on the Esplanade at 6-45 A.M. this morning for inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District.

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A Cricket Match is to be played to-day on the Esplanade between an eleven of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery stationed at Colaba, and the "Mars Cricket Club." The play will commence at 10 exactly.

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The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—We have to remined our readers that the members of this club are to appear to-night in the Grant Road Theatre. They will produce Young's tragedy of "The Revenge" and the farce of "Diamond cut Diamond."

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The Victoria Dramatic Company, it will be seen from an advertisement in another column, perform for the fifth time their excellent drama of "Jamshed" this evening at their new theatre house at the Grant Road. Judging from the reception that the play met with at the hands of the public on former occasions, we are led to expect that there will be another bumper house to-night.

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Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. M. 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales') Regiment at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | King of the Sea | Guntner. |
| Overture | Zampa | Herold. |
| Sancta Mater | Stabat Mater | Rossini. |
| Selection | Il Barbiere | Rossini. |
| Troop | Am I not fondly thine own | Burck. |
| Hymn | Marseillaise | Lisle. |
| Galop | Cadet's Vacation | Gibbon. |

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The "Times of India" Calendar and Directory for 1871.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of this very useful work, which is an indispensible requisite in every establishment in Bombay. As usual, the information it contains, on an endless number of subjects, is well arranged, and no doubt as accurate as it is possible to make it, and is also up to the latest possible date. On the points of printing and "get up" it is scarcely necessary to say anything, the merits of the work in these respects being so well-known.

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Run Over by a Cart.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Bellasis Road concerning the death of Hulleembee, girl, aged about four years. On Friday the 20th inst., about 11 A.M., the girl was sitting in the middle of the Obelisk Road playing with dust and stones, when a bullock cart, driven by one Shaik Hoossein Mahomed Ally, came from the direction of the Obelisk Road. She was knocked down by one of the forelegs of the bullock, and her right arm came under the wheel. She died on Thursday evening last. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

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Death from an Overdose of Opium.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett on the body of a Hindoo tailor, aged about eighteen years, and named Ramchunder Gunnoo. On the 17th inst. about 5 P.M., deceased returned home from outside and after taking a brass cup full of water mixed some powder in it and drank the contents. When he was asked what he had taken, he replied that, having eaten a larger quantity of opium than usual by mistake, he took snuff in water to excite vomiting. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased died from the effects of having eaten a poisonous dose of opium by mistake.

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Illegal Burial.—On Thursday in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a respectable looking Mahomedan, named Meer Rahimtoola, was charged at the instance of Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer to the Municipality, with burying, or causing, remitting or suffering a corpse to be buried within the walls of a place of public worship, without the special sanction of H. E. the Governor in Council, contrary to section 206 of Act II. of 1865. The defendant's father died at his house on or about the 16th December last, and was buried in a mosque situated in old Memonwadda street. Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Leathes and Crawford,) solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Municipality. Dr. Dallas (of Messrs. Dallas and Co.,) for the defendant. On behalf of the prosecution it was submitted that, though the defendant appeared to have acted *bona fide* in the matter, for he had given information of the burial the same day at a police chowkey, a formal conviction and a nominal fine was necessary under section 206 of the Act. Dr. Dallas, on the other side, contended that defendant had no intention to conceal the burial, as he made a report of it to the police, and it was therefore evident he acted through ignorance. He (Dr. Dallas) submitted that even a nominal fine upon his client would injure his character, as he was, therefore, ready, if necessary, to give an undertaking that the offence would never be repeated. After some conversation it was finally arranged to withdraw the charge, the defendant expressing his regret at his having committed the offence through ignorance. The defendant was accordingly warned and discharged.

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It would be very irreverent to say that having been at church last night I am able to report on the bonnets and dresses worn by our leaders of fashion, and the latest arrivals—so I will not say it, but it seems to me that pretty girls are going to look prettier than ever in the new gipsy bonnet or hat. This head dress, when made of straw and not overdecorated, is simply irresistible.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

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At the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, at Bombay, and on the recommendation of the local Government, the Supreme Government, we hear, has sanctioned the re-organization of the Central Book Depot in that Presidency, and the appointment of a Curator for the same, on a salary of Rs. 800 a month. The Director seems to have suggested that a highly educated officer should be appointed to that post, and he has nominated one of the Professors of a College in Bombay, who would take up the duties of the Curator in addition to his own.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 25.

## THE ESTATE OF G. TRIANDAFILLIDI.

At the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of two summary suits brought against G. Triandafillidi. Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur brought a suit to recover a balance of Rs. 3,000 due on a promissory note for Rs. 15,000. The note was signed by Mr. Griffiths on behalf of the firm of G. Triandafillidi on 19th December, and Rs. 3,000 was paid some days after. Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff ; there was no defence, and decree was given for Rs. 3,000 with interest and costs. Mr. McCulloch applied for an order to stay execution, but as no affidavit had been filed, it being then sworn before the Commissioner, he said, the Judge ruled he had no *locus standi*. The next case was by Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur against the same defendant for Rs. 3,000, and on the application of Mr. Taylor decree was given for that also. Mr. McCulloch then made his application on an affidavit by Mr. Bright, of Wallace and Co., which verified telegrams, stating that the firm of G. Triandafillidi was insolvent in England, that Mr. Collier had been receiver, and that he had appointed Wallace Brothers, London, the home firm of Wallace & Co., as his attorneys. As the parties had left the Court when Mr. McCulloch appeared, and Mr. Taylor was not instructed in the matter, Mr. McCulloch applied for an interim stay of execution and for a rule *nisi* calling on the plaintiffs to show cause why an order to stay execution should not be made; but the Judge held that the telegrams were not sufficient to justify him in making such an order.

## POLICE COURT.

Obstruction.—Syed Ameen was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with obstruction or nuisance in discharging a quantity of sand at the P. and O. Company's dock entrance, and was fined Rs. 10.

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Assault.—Sheriff Moossa was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Mallco Essajee. He was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' imprisonment.—Dawood Abun was charged with assaulting Mirza Mahomed Hoossein, and was on conviction fined Rs. 25.

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Illegal Sale of Spirituous Liquor.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Vincent Fernand was charged with keeping a house for the sale or consumption of intoxicating substance without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined fifteen rupees.

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Thefts.—Ismail Razubhoy was convicted of stealing a quantity of sugar-cane, belonging to Meera Fuckeera, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.—Abdool Mahomed was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing two dhoturs, belonging to Jamjee Bhicka.—Ganjee Valljee and two other Hindoo lads were charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with stealing an ornament from the person of a lad. They were convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes each, and then to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

## THE NEW DEWAN TO H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakash*, writing from Baroda on the 23rd instant, states—"Gopalrao Mairalrao is to become the permanent minister of Baroda, and Bhawoo Khedkar to be his secretary. Mairalrao has seen a good deal of public life, and fully deserves this honour. He is a man who spends annually a large amount of his money in charity, and it is hoped that he will not, through a hankering after pelf, be induced to do aught which will be prejudicial to the interests of the people. It is undoubtedly true that he is now an old man and should require one or two competent and experienced men to help him in carrying on his most onerous duties."

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany, 29th January 1871.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 65.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 181, 67, and 284.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion celebration.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 160 and 200.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 146, 177, and 163.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort.
[Church of Scotland.]

11 a.m.—Morning service.

6 p.m.—Evening service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. Gilder. Hymns 246 ('Gainst what foemen art thou rushing), 150 (Rock of Ages), and 67 (Alleluia, song of sweetness.)

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Custom's Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, A. C. Fund—to commence at eleven o'clock a.m.

## TANNA.

25th January.

I again send you some stray notes from Tanna. It seems strange that a place so near to Bombay is not better known by the good folks of Bombay. Shikaris have, I think, but to be told that this is the season for them: they can get duck and other water fowl, not forgetting snipe and partridge, and hare and deer. To the more daring shikaris let me say that in the Salsette jungles they will find panthers and tigers. Some time since Major Raitt, of the House of Correction, shot a small tiger not far from Coorla. Again, our Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Mulock, (a great sportsman and shikari) has resumed his noble work of clearing the forests of these pests. Within the last month or so he has killed two and mortally wounded another large beast. Only yesterday he succeeded in killing a large tiger. Since his arrival among us he has done a deal of good work of this kind, and I am sure every cultivator is greatly indebted to him. The moment he learns that a tiger has been seen or has killed an animal, he is off in chase, and seldom does he return without success.

Judge Coghlan has just returned from his circuit in the Colaba and Nassick districts. I must not forget to say that he and Mrs. Coghlan sent suitable gifts to the Catholic school children during the Christmas week. The Assistant Judge, Mr. Cordeaux, has returned and resumed his duties. The District Magistrate and Collector, Mr. Sheppard, and his assistants, are busily engaged in the districts in their jummabundee work. Major Coles, the energetic Superintendent of Police, and his staff, also, are out in the districts.

We have had some rain, I do not suppose all over the district. It was just about one inch, still that small quantity flooded some of our rivers and has done damage to the grain fields.

The double murder in this town, noticed by you, may yet verify the old proverb "Murder will out." The police are on the track of the murderers. The railways and the boats are in these days so often resorted to by rogues, vagabonds, and murderers, that the police have often most difficult work before them. Besides, there are able vakeels to defend the prisoners, and often the guilty escape the punishment to which they are justly liable.

## GUSHING CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having lately arrived from Kurrachee, I had an opportunity last Saturday, at the New Victoria Theatre, of visiting the performance of Jamshid, so favourably spoken of by the public. As soon as I with my family entered the dress circle, I was rather struck with the air of self-consciousness and superior right assumed by many of the handsome Parsee ladies that had assembled there to grace the performance. My eyes rolled from one side to the other in pleasing attitude to see a small circle here and a small there, seated in their full splendour of red, blue, and scarlet rich dresses which placed their beautiful features and delicate graces to such an advantage as would render them the objects of envy and admiration in the sight of a foreigner. I was really delighted to find the tender sex of my degenerated and fallen race rising under a benign rule by the favourable effects of mental and moral culture to that pre-eminence which my forefathers once proudly enjoyed. The next thing which attracted my attention was the superb decoration on the stage, which, aided by an exact representation of the splendid palace of Xerxes, represented on the dropscene, at once showed that an artistic eye was after their preparation. I was told that the proprietor of the above theatre is an enterprising young man who has had a great deal of experience in the native theatricals, and who spares neither money nor labour to entertain his visitors and patrons with a richer and higher sort of amusement than any that could be found in Bombay among the natives. In a few minutes the curtain rose, and an august procession of the Persian nobility and gentry in their stately dresses escorting the party of the mighty King Jamshid, entered the stage, measuring their majestic steps on the sound of music that preceded them in all its pleasing varieties. This was quite enough to make a favourable impression on the audience, which was sustained successfully to the last. Scenes after scenes followed with varied amusements, and in three hours I had placed before me the joys and sorrows, hopes and disappointments of a whole course of life.

Surely I never expected that the play had such a store and the actors so familiar as to appear almost natural in their work. The audience was oftentimes led into an ecstasy of delight by a small chorus of young girls who chanted their songs with a voice admirably melodious, and our delight was once at its height when we were entertained by half-a-dozen of pretty little girls with a country dance commonly known among the natives as "Gerish." The drama had merits of its own, which ought not to be passed over unnoticed. The author, I hear, is Mr. Kekhosro, the talented and experienced editor of the *Rast Goftar*, a paper very widely circulated and very respectable. The writer seems to be a thorough master of the Guzeratee language and has a good command over choicest words and expressions. He is now and then humorous, which may seem offensive to a hard critic, but the audience derived a great fun out of his wits and humours. I had since this play was first acted an opportunity of perusing criticisms in several Guzeratee journals, but for the sake of justice I must say that criticisms unbiased by malice and prejudices deserve to be noticed, but when they appear given out for the satisfaction either of a deep-rooted jealousy or some self-interested motives, they fall short of real and genuine criticisms and lose their weight. This it seems the Guzeratee journals had not kept in mind. The only fault perhaps that I can find is the character of "Kakool," which is a congruous mixture of wise and foolish, natural and affected, awkward and graceful. But this perhaps is either owing to the blind zeal of the writer in making his character every way conspicuous or the person alloted with this part was not a fit person to sustain such a character. Notwithstanding this and some slight other defects the performance was a great success, and I take this favourable opportunity of congratulating the young author in the midst of his triumphs; and I have to assure him that he has by this not at all tarnished the reputation acquired by his popular play of Bezon and Manizeh. With such a popular play composed by such able a personage, together with the able co-operation of its present adventurous proprietor, there is every hope that the Victoria Club will make a fortune and a name. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I have to request that you will be good enough to insert this in your valuable journal and oblige yours,

SIMP.

Bombay, 26th January.

## BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday at noon—Mr. A. D. Grant (Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co.) in the chair, the chief object being to consider the Insolvency Bill of 1870 now before the Supreme Legislative Council.

### ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The first business was the election of two firms proposed as members of the Chamber—Messrs. Alsen, Riebe and Co. were proposed by Mr. Lang (Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.) and seconded by Mr. W. G. Hall (Messrs. Nicol and Co.), and Messrs. Grendon Tippett and Co. were proposed also by Mr. Lang and seconded by Mr. Dods (Messrs. Rutchison, Dods and Co). On the suggestion of the Chairman both firms were ballotted for together, and they were unanimously elected.

Mr. Kittredge said—I don't suppose there will be any objection to electing these two firms together, but it seems to me a very bad and dangerous precedent. There might be objections to one and not to the other, and all the members put in one ball, thinking only one firm was being ballotted for. It is quite an unusual thing to ballot for two firms at one time

The Chairman—I must say I think the objection is a little ill-timed. I waited to see if there was any objection to the mode which I proposed, and it was very easy to put in the balls separately, as I did, and if I had found any black balls in the ballot box, I should at once have caused the two firms to be balloted for separately.

Mr. Kittredge—I did not hear the suggestion, or I certainly should have objected to it at the time. It is certainly very irregular, and I don't think the Chamber will say that it was good as a precedent.

This matter then dropped.

### THE INSOLVENCY BILL OF 1870.

The Chairman then said—The principal business before the meeting to-day is the consideration of the Insolvency Bill now before the Supreme Council of India. The committee feeling that this matter was one of the greatest importance, considered that they would not be justified in representing the opinion of the Chamber without consulting the members separately, and they adopted the course, as you are all aware, of having copies of the bill struck off and circulated amongst the members of the Chamber, with a requisition that they would send in a memorandum approving or disapproving of the bill, or suggesting any amendments which seemed to them good. A great number of opinions have come in, very carefully prepared—very able opinions they are, and a credit, I think, to the Chamber. It has been noticed by the committee and others, with regret, that no opinion has been received from any of the many bank managers who are members of the Chamber. I cannot but comment upon this, as it seems to me strange that those who are so much interested in the trade of the port, and so much interested, or possibly or contingently interested, in such a bill should have failed to give any expression of opinion. The committee, when they received these opinions, formed a sub-committee as they considered they were too large a number to go carefully over all the minutes. The sub-committee very carefully prepared a report founded upon the minutes sent in by the members, in which they extracted, so far as they could, the essence from these opinions. I need hardly say that the resolutions which have been sent round to you do not express the opinion of any individual but are the general sense of the members of the Chamber, as extracted from their minutes by the special committee. In a matter of this kind, of course, we all have our individual opinions and crotchets, and where we wish to give expressions to a general opinion we must all be willing to give and take a little. The report of the sub-committee was presented to the general committee, and, after much care, they have embodied the opinion of the majority of the members in the paper which has since been circulated. In reference to this bill I am not going to make a speech for several reasons. One is, that I was not on that special committee and I am not so conversant with all the details of the bill and the minutes as some of my co-committee men who are present; another reason is, that I think it is a bad custom prevalent in this Chamber of allowing the chairman to take too much upon himself, and to have too large a share in the debates. I know that many men come to these meetings saying, "Oh, let us go and hear what the chairman has to say," and they take their opinions at the meeting instead of studying the subjects and forming clear opinions on them. There are just one or two things, however, I will say before proceeding to the consideration of the bill, and those are that it is exceedingly easy to find fault with a bill of this kind, and to find fault with special clauses, but it is an exceedingly difficult thing to suggest improvements. With reference to the main principle of this bill—the eight annas clause—I would merely say that eight annas is of course an arbitrary line, but the whole principle of this bill is to have a fixed line, and if you make that line elastic you destroy the principle of the bill; and if you make it seven annas or nine annas, or any other, instead of having fixed sum, that fixed sum is quite as arbitrary a one as the eight annas one. With these few remarks I will leave the discussion in your hands. Mr. Bright, of Messrs. Wallace and Co., has sent in a notice to the effect that he will move a resolution stating that he does not consider that the principle of the bill is adapted to the exigencies of Bombay. You will see by these resolutions that it would be necessary to have a general resolution affirming the opinion of the Chamber on the general principle of the bill, before these general and special resolutions are put and I will therefore propose the following resolution—"That the Bombay Chamber of Commerce approves generally of the leading principles of the new Insolvency Act now before the Council of India, as set forth in the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Act."

Mr. Lang (Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.) seconded this resolution.

Mr. Kittredge rose to oppose the resolution. He said—Mr. Chairman, it seems to me an unusual thing in our meetings to have a resolution brought forward by the chairman, of which no notice whatever has been given to the members. A printed circular was sent round containing certain resolutions which, we were told, were to be brought forward at this meeting, and now we find an entirely new resolution brought forward, of which we have hitherto had no notice. I do not object to the resolution, because it brings us at once to the principle of the bill, which is the point I wish to have discussed, but at the same time I think it would have been more in accordance with our previous practice if it had been inserted in the circular that was sent round to the members. For the same reason I do not think we could discuss the proposed resolution from Messrs. Wallace and Co., inasmuch as we have had no notice that they were going to propose any such resolution. Of course any amendment can be brought forward on those resolutions in the circular, but I think this one should have been notified to the members. But before entering upon the discussion of the principle of the bill, I wish to make one remark upon the action of the committee, and I beg to do so with all good feeling, though I am going to criticise it. We are told by yourself that the resolutions have been drawn up to embody the general sense of the members of the Chamber as expressed in the opinions given in to the committee. I have gone through all these opinions very carefully, and I may say I cannot see that the resolutions have embodied in any way, except on the minor points of the bill, the opinions of the members of the Chamber, and this brings me to my next point on which I wish to criticise the action of the committee—that it has not been the usual course in my experience, and I think it has been as long as that of any one here, to ask the members of the Chamber to write their opinions and then call on them to discuss any matter. It seems to me according to common sense, and it is at least according to the practice in previous questions here, to discuss the subject first, and then declare our opinions. As you remarked, Mr. Chairman, this subject is a very difficult one; it is one that has been discussed in all countries for many years. But while acknowledging that it is impossible to get anything that is perfect, I consider it better if you have an imperfect law to keep to it than to have continual changes, and I think, unless the members are satisfied, this is a decided improvement on the old law, we had better keep to the old one. I come now, Mr. Chairman, to the consideration of the proposed Insolvency Bill. The Bill No. 26 of 1870 proposes to introduce a new principle into the management of estates of insolvent debtors in India. Under the present Insolvency Act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 21, the management of an insolvent estate is in the hands of the Court, except when creditors wish to appoint their own assignees. The proposed bill will take such management from the Court, leaving it only a supervising power, and place the control of an estate, in all instances, in the hands of its creditors. It further provides that a debtor shall not, as now, receive a discharge at the discretion of the Court, if he be a trader, after proper notice to the creditors, and if not a trader, on payment of one-third his debts or his getting the consent of a majority in number and value of his creditors, but the bill provides that no debtor shall receive his discharge unless a dividend of as much as eight annas in the rupee has been paid, or such discharge shall be approved by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of creditors present personally, or by proxy, and voting at a meeting. Under Part V. of the proposed bill, provision is made for a "liquidation by arrangement," and under Part VI., "composition with creditors," both being dependent on a vote of the creditor, similar to that required for a discharge without paying the stipulated percentage. The main principle of the bill, therefore, is placing the management of insolvent estates in the hands of the creditors. This principle was introduced into England only a year ago; it is proposed by the Hon J. F. Stephen to introduce it now into this country, and the question laid before the members of the Chamber is this:—Do you approve of taking the management of the estates of insolvents out of the hands of the Court, and placing it in the hands of the creditors of the insolvent? It cannot be denied that the idea of the bill is most plausible, for who can be supposed to be more suitable or more competent to look after the interests of the creditors than the creditors themselves. It is their own interest which they have in hand—if they are negligent, they are themselves the sufferers; if they do their duty faithfully, they reap the benefit. At first sight, therefore, the Act strikes one pleasantly, and it is only upon consideration of the Act, with reference to the people among whom it is to be worked, that the fallacy appears. Now, Mr. Chairman, this principle is not a new one to Bombay. Fortunately for our experience, though unfortunately for the reputation of our city, we have been able to watch its working, and are able to know, not conjecture, the result of such working. The well-known Act 28 of 1865, passed in compliance with the wish of the greater part of, if not the whole of, the mercantile community, which was in operation here two years, from the 1st October 1865 to the 30th September 1867, was based on the same principle as the proposed Bill No. 26 of 1870, viz., management of estates by the creditors—and what were the results?—(1) Often disorderly and sometimes riotous meetings, no one language being intelligible to all present; (2) meetings of creditors often packed by the insolvent and his friends; (3) trustees elected often the nominees of the insolvent and elected by his friends; (4) trustees, when honourable men, often too much separated by the position of their offices, and too much occupied by their other duties to attend to the estates; (5) great inconvenience arising from changes of trustees, on account of frequent resignation when the first and most remunerative part of the liquidation had been completed, and to such an extent that the High Court was compelled to make certain rules to mitigate the evil; (6) complete failure in the object of the Act, which was speedy liquidation; (7) general dissatisfaction after the two years' trial with the working of the Act, so that no one wished it continued. With such an unsatisfactory result of the working of the proposed principle fresh in our memories, we naturally look in the proposed Bill 26 of 1870 for something which is calculated to prevent the evil which appeared in the working of Act 28 of 1865. The question then arises—How far the proposed Bill 26 of 1870 differs from Act 28 of 1865 in furnishing security for a more satisfactory working of the principle? In Act 28 of 1865, the creditors elected trustees, not less than three, who, after the Court had been satisfied that "the resolutions were duly carried and that their terms were reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the creditors," received charge of the estate. Under the proposed Bill 26 of 1870, one trustee is to be appointed, and a committee of "other fit persons being creditors," "for the purpose of superintending the administration by the trustee of the insolvent's property," but the Court has no power to refuse sanction to the appointment, whatever objection he may have to the character of the men appointed. The only point left to its discretion is the security offered. Under Act 28 of 1865, there was, if I remember rightly, more than one instance where the Judge refused sanction to the appointment of a trustee; at any rate it is in this country an important matter. Except in this alteration of the power given to the Court, the two Acts do not materially differ in the matter of trustees, as under Act 28 of 1865, the result was generally that one of the trustees managed the property under the superintendence of the others, and the difference is not material between one trustee superintended by a committee of three, and three or five trustees. The powers given to the trustees in the old Act, and the trustee in the new bill (supervised by the committee) are almost identical, though in the new bill more words are used to express the meaning than were thought necessary in Act 28 of 1865. There are, however, two material points in which the Acts differ, and these I shall now consider. The first difference to which I shall refer lies in this, viz.—that while in Act 28 of 1865 the chairman of the first meeting of creditors, who was elected by the meeting (sec. 5), "determined the right of the persons present to vote"; in the proposed Bill 26 of 1870, "no person is entitled to vote unless . he has in the prescribed manner proved a debt . . . to be due him; and the prescribed manner is to be the "manner prescribed by rules of Court to be made as provided in the Act," and not being laid down, we can only conjecture them now. In Part V., "liquidation by arrangement," it is provided that creditors wishing that an estate should "be liquidated by arrangement, and not in insolvency; shall prove their right to vote by oath (sec. 115, 2 *b*). I think it is intended by the framers of the Act that making oath should be the prescribed manner of determining the right to vote in all cases, both from this being expressly stated in part 5., sec. 115, 2 *b*, and also, because I cannot conceive any other method, naturally carrying with it any weight which would be feasible. An examination into the account of each creditor, as is suggested in clause 9, before the meeting would be impossible. Supposing that each creditor had his accounts in a state to be examined and that the debtor's accounts were also properly kept and rendered, who is to examine them, for it must be done by a responsible party? The new officer, the Registrar? This would be impossible. The number of insolvencies in Bombay the past year amount to 895. I am informed by T. B. Ferguson, Esq., the clerk of the Insolvent Court, that fifteen is a fair average of creditors for each estate, indeed that this number is rather within than over the mark. This would give in the past year 13,425 creditors' accounts to be examined before the meeting of the debtors. Take out of the year Sundays and holidays and a reasonable vacation, and we have 60 accounts per day to be proved. If it is said that I am taking an unusual year, I will take the average of the past nine years, and we have 26 accounts to be proved daily, or if we take the year 1864, when we had the smallest number of insolvencies for ten years, we have 16 accounts per day to be proved. When it is remembered that most of the accounts are kept in Guzerathi, I think it must be acknowledged that an examination of each account will be impossible before the meeting, and that the oath of the creditors can be the only means possible of "proving" the debt. The question then arises, whether this gives any real security to the *bona fide* creditors over the course pursued under Act 28 of 1865? In my opinion it does not, for oaths are regarded so lightly by the larger portion of the native community, that an insolvent who would get friends to declare themselves creditors, so as to vote under Act 28 of 1865 would find no difficulty in getting persons to swear to debts, were it necessary, for the sake of voting under the proposed Act 26 of 1870. I think it was the late Sir Matthew Sausse, who, in reply to the question, why the judges of Bombay did not punish perjury? said, "Why, we should depopulate the island by that course." It is not for me to discuss here whether a depopulation of the island would not be preferable to the course of our judges in allowing the grossest cases of perjury to pass unnoticed—but the remark shows the opinion of a high authority on the value of an oath in the mind of a native. The fact that the masses of the natives do not regard an oath as a European does must be, I think, acknowledged, and it is obvious that the proof of debt by oath will not be any real security. As I have shown that examination would be absolutely impossible, the proposed bill is on this point no better practically than Act 28 of 1865. There is one other point worthy of notice in which the proposed Bill No. 26 of 1870 differs from Act 28 of 1865, viz.—that the latter allowed a discharge irrespective of the dividend out of the estate, while the former limits a right to grant a discharge to the cases where either eight annas in the rupee has been paid as dividend out of the estate of the debtor, or where "a majority in numbers and three-fourths in value of the creditors present personally, or by proxy, desire that an order of discharge should be granted to him." Now, setting aside the facility with which in my opinion an insolvent would manage to get the necessary vote for the order of discharge, I cannot see that the "eight anna provision" will be any protection or security to the creditors. In the first place, the proposed Act 26 of 1870 gives the debtor three years' grace, in which time where may he not go? Again, supposing that he remains under the power of the Court, and supposing—which I do not think probable—that his creditors refuse to grant him the necessary vote for his release, there is no reason to suppose, judging from past experience in Bombay, that he will be put to any inconvenience—he can still do business in the name of his son, or his father, or some other relation, or, failing any relatives, in an assumed name. This is only what has been, and is, done openly and frequently here. It is in fact a course of proceeding too common and too notorious to require proof. The slight value which insolvents attach to a final discharge is seen from the fact that whereas under sec. 47 of the present Insolvency Act (11 and 12 Vic., cap. 21), an insolvent can apply for a discharge which shall protect his person from arrest, and under sec. 60 he can apply for a discharge which shall release him from all demands, and be, in fact, a final discharge. I am told that while all insolvents claim the protection given under clause 47, hardly any think it worth their while to apply for a final discharge under clause 60. But even this slight trouble will not, I think, be necessary on the part of the insolvent, for after three years time I doubt if a debtor would find in Bombay any other difficulty than to get together enough creditors to form a meeting; a majority in number and three-fourths in value of those present in his favour would be obtained without difficulty. In my experience, creditors think their time can be more profitably spent in other ways than in following up an insolvent after a lapse of three years, and I believe they would not take the trouble after that time to oppose the discharge of any insolvent—he would be left to get his friends together and vote the necessary "special resolution." I am confident that this would be the case even if there had never been any fraud in securing votes by manufacturing friendly creditors through false entries in the books. Another way of getting over the eight annas provision would be this—to borrow money, increasing both assets and liabilities. The only remaining points of difference worth mentioning between the proposed Bill No. 26 of 1870 and Act 28 of 1865, are the "liquidation by arrangement" under Part V. of the bill, and the "composition with creditors" under Part VI. Both of these are open to the same objections as the rest of the bill, there being no security to the creditors against resolutions carried in meetings packed by the friends of the insolvent. I do not see, therefore, that the proposed Bill No 26 of 1870 contains any special provisions which give it additional safeguards to those in Act 28 of 1865, which from actual experience was found to be so unsatisfactory, and I can only give my decided opinion that the proposed Bill No. 26 of 1870, if made law, would work as unfortunately for creditors as Act 28 of 1865. I would state further that in my opinion the weak point in the bill is in the very principle of the bill itself, viz., the conduct of the insolvent's estates by the creditors themselves when applied to India. This principle, however well it may work elsewhere—and it is still an experiment in England from whence the proposed bill was borrowed—is not in my opinion the right principle on which to base an insolvency Act in India, and for the following reasons:—1. The natives are not accustomed to public meetings, and anything like a fair representation of opinion at a meeting of creditors would be almost impossible in this country. In England there is a general acquaintance with the method of public meetings, but here the case is reversed, and very few would be able to express their opinions or even to vote intelligently. 2. There is no language in which a meeting could be conducted, which would be intelligible to all the persons present. The probability is that English being the language of the High Courts, would be the one used at the meetings, but it is doubtful if one-fourth of the persons present at any such meeting would understand English, and in the confusion of translating and interruptions, unavoidable at such gatherings, there could be only confusion and disorder. 3. The books of insolvents here are, with almost no exception, kept in Guzerathi, a language with which no registrar or other official could be expected to be sufficiently familiar, so as to be able to decide as to the right of professing creditors to vote; and yet under the proposed bill the claim of creditors must be decided before the first meeting, for the whole management of the estate rests on the result of votes given them. 4 There are few suitable persons from whom trustees could be chosen. In England there are many intelligent, honest persons with small incomes, who have the time, ability, and integrity to manage the conduct of an insolvent's estate, but the case is very different in India, where almost without exception, Europeans have their own regular duties, which occupy all their time, and which they are, as a rule, unwilling to leave, even to watch over their own claims on an insolvent's estate. The same is true of the intelligent natives, and, with very few exceptions, the fact that a European or native is willing to take charge of an insolvent's estate is a proof that he cannot be trusted with it, for if he were a man of intelligence and integrity, he would have in this country other and better work to do. There are a very few honourable exceptions to this statement. On this point one of our solicitors, who has had many years' experience of Bombay, and who has seen the working of Act 28 of 1865, has suggested that the trustees should only be appointed from certain persons of known competency and respectability named by the Court; but this only brings us back to the principle of our present Insolvency Act, under which the assignee is nominated by the Court. There is, further, a great objection to trustees taken from the community at large, from the fact that they are so rarely, so far as Europeans are concerned, stationary here. Health is so uncertain in this country and communication with Europe is now so cheap and so speedy, that a trustee has no sooner gathered a little commission from an estate than his health requires a trip to Europe. These changes of trustees were found very detrimental to the interests of the creditors under Act 28 of 1865, and I see no reason to believe that the passing of the proposed Bill No. 26 of 1870 will change either the climate of Bombay or the natural longing of a European to visit his home. 5. The proposed bill affords no protection to innocent but unfortunate debtors; the bill by itself leaves the debtor in jail at the pleasure of the creditors; but even on the supposition that another bill similar to the "English Debtors' Act of 1869" is passed the impossibility of obtaining a discharge, except on payment of a dividend of eight annas, will oftentimes work very hardly on an innocent but unfortunate debtor. On looking over the list of insolvencies under Acts 11 and 12 Vic., published on the 30th June, I find that out of all the insolvent estates since the Act came into operation twenty years ago, only 39 paid as much as eight annas, and this is out of all the insolvencies under the old Act, amounting to thousands. However well this clause may work in England, I think it likely to cause great hardship here, from the fact that Europeans always believe that a native debtor has property concealed, and the natives are inexorable towards a European debtor. It seems to me, therefore, that the provisions of discharge upon a certain vote of creditors, which would mitigate the hardships of the eight annas clause towards an innocent debtor in England would be of no avail to such an one here, but would only cause dishonest debtors to obtain discharges by manufacturing debts and packing meetings of creditors. 6. Finally, there is no tone of public morality among the masses of the people in the country, and especially is it wanting where insolvencies are the most frequent. As popular government requires an amount of intelligence in a community, so does honest and faithful management of an estate by creditors require a fair amount of integrity among the creditors, the basis of division being a fair apportionment to all. This integrity, I regret to think, cannot be found in this country, and without it we cannot hope for satisfactory management of insolvent estates, except under the immediate direction of the Court. Thus far I have considered the Bill No. 26 of 1870 by itself, and have endeavoured to show that by experience of the principle of the Act as exemplified in the working of the Act 28 of 1865, from which it does not materially differ, and also from the principle itself, the proper working of which is incompatible with the character, habits, and diversified language of the people in this country, the bill cannot be expected to work satisfactorily here. I wish now to compare the proposed bill with our present Insolvency Act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 21. 1. An important point must be borne in mind with regard to the present Act, viz., that the principle of the management of an insolvent's estate by the creditors themselves is not ignored, but is provided for by section 17, where provision is made that any creditor or creditors may apply to the Court for an election by the creditors of a trustee (or special assignee, as he is called in the Act), and the Court is instructed on such petition to appoint a time and place for such election. Now it seems to me that this is just the extent to which the management by creditors should be allowed. It is not forced on the creditors, as it would be by the proposed Act 26 of 1870, but is left optional with them. If the creditors feel sufficient interest in an estate and have sufficient time to attend to its interests, they have now an opportunity of putting the management into the hands of their own nominee. Further, under section 17, the right to vote as creditors is not left to the decision of a man who will be compelled to decide off-hand without proper investigation and careful scrutiny of books which he cannot himself read or understand, nor to a simple oath which will be of no value, but any creditor can be required to prove his debt to the satisfaction of the Court. This provision, by which creditors are allowed the management of the estate of a debtor at their option, is eminently wise, but it is a very different thing to compel creditors *nolentes volentes* to take charge of insolvent estates. 2. We are told that one object of the proposed bill is, that the property of an insolvent may be *cheaply* divided, but will the proposed Act work any cheaper than the old one, when, in addition to the cost of winding up, a special provision is made by section 31 that three per cent. shall be paid into the Government Treasury? There is still another important way in which the new Act will work less cheaply than the old. It is well known that in all liquidations many questions of law arise. Now under the proposed bill the committee would, for their own safety, refer these questions of law to their solicitors as suggested in section 30, and we all know how rapidly a solicitor's bill runs up. Under the old Act, however, the official assignee, a nominee of the Court, and with his office in the Court, would apply, in case of any point of law arising, at once and without expense, to a judge in Chambers. The point of economy therefore will not, in my opinion, be gained by the bill. 3. Again, under the old Act the Court has the power, and fortunately it exercises it too, of summarily punishing a fraudulent debtor. There seems to be no such provision in the proposed Act, the initiative being left, in case of fraud, to the creditors. How little danger there is under such a provision is seen from the working of Act 28 of 1865 under which not a single debtor, so far as I knew, was punished while, during the time Act 28 was in force, many fraudulent debtors were summarily punished by the Insolvency Court. When we glance over the instances of summary punishment by the Court during the past five years, an idea is gained of what a failure there would have been in the execution of justice by the escape of guilty men had the Court been deprived of this power. In this again the old Act is superior to the new bill. 4. Still further, the present Insolvency Act being a Parliamentary Act is not confined in its operations to India, but protects a discharged debtor in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. Under the proposed new bill, it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful, whether a discharge under the proposed bill, if passed, would protect a debtor anywhere out of India itself. 5. A still more important objection to the proposed bill, as compared with the old Insolvency Act, and in my opinion a fatal objection, were it in all other respects perfect, arises if, as I have every reason to believe, this bill presupposes another abolishing imprisonment for debt, like that introduced with the new Insolvency Act in England. This is not an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors; it is an Act for adjudication, vesting and administration of the property. The insolvent debtor had relief under the old Act; he has none here whatever. He may lie for life in jail, for there is nothing to bring him out.

Mr. Wilson—He can't get in.

Mr. Kittredge—He is put in under the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Wilson—Only for fraud.

Mr. Kittredge—Yes, for debt.

The Chairman—Please allow Mr. Kittredge to go on.

Mr. Kittredge—There is nothing in the old Insolvency Act authorising imprisonment for debt, but this is done under another law; if 11 and 12 Vic. is repealed, there is no relief for a debtor, and that is why we must bring in an Act similar to the English Debtors' Act. This Act presupposes another abolishing imprisonment for debt, and unless this is intended, a debtor arrested under the Civil Procedure Act will be in jail at the discretion of his creditors; because the proposed bill only provides for action on the part of a creditor to liquidate, not on the part of the debtor himself. The proposed bill is not one for the relief of insolvent debtors, but for the administration of a debtors' property, and repeals 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 21. I think it is a pity that Government does not lay before us its whole plan on this point. It is impossible to avoid the belief that it is the intention of Government to follow the course pursued in England, and to introduce a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. If this be so, it is a most vital point and one on which we ought not to be left in ignorance in considering the proposed Bill 26 of 1870, for I believe that the fear of imprisonment on the part of debtors is the only safeguard creditors really have in this country. Take that away, and what check is there on unscrupulous traders and fraudulent debtors? I believe it will be the general, if not unanimous, opinion of our solicitors here, who certainly see a good deal of what goes on "behind the scenes" in cases of insolvency, that the great protection creditors now have is in the power of the Court to order the arrest of, and summarily imprison, a debtor. Arrest and imprisonment are the things the natives fear, and to save their relations from imprisonment the undivided property belonging to Hindoo families, which is often the capital on which a native trades in prosperity but is rarely forthcoming in time of adversity, becomes suddenly capable of being realized, sufficiently at least to procure the release of the debtor from prison. Imprisonment is the only key which unlocks these coffers. It seems to me, therefore, that on all importants points the proposed bill is inferior to our present Insolvency Act, and I must go further and add that the intimacy I have gained with Act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 21, by the consideration of this subject, leads me to pronounce it a most complete and well-considered Act, and one admirably adapted to the wants of the country; and I am convinced that if the Act has not worked satisfactorily, it has been the fault of creditors themselves, who have not taken the trouble to interest themselves in their claims, and thus infuse energy and interest in the official assignee. As a proof of the little interest creditors take, I am informed by the official assignee that he has at present more than five lakhs of rupees lying in the bank belonging to creditors who do not take the trouble to prove their claims. Under the present Act they can, if they wish, appoint their own nominee and attend to the management of the property themselves; while if they do not, as they will not, care to do this, there is a responsible individual nominated by the High Court who takes charge of the property, whether it be that of a cotton dealer with his lakhs of debts—we say nothing of assets—whose creditors might be induced to attend a meeting, or a washerman to whose creditors the idea of a meeting would be novel indeed. (A laugh.) I have two questions further to consider—does any one want the proposed new bill? and is it possible to work it here? With regard to the first question, it is evident that if any one's wishes are to be considered, they are those of creditors'; and their views are I think ascertained if we learn how many times creditors have availed themselves of the privilege given in clause 17 of the present Insolvency Act to apply to the Court to appoint their own assignee. In Calcutta there is not a single case on record. In Madras during the past sixteen years the privilege was availed of once, but in this solitary instance the assignees appointed by the creditors applied to the Court before the completion of the liquidation of the estate to be relieved from their duties. In Bombay we have had during the past ten years one instance out of 4,662 insolvencies, and no cases on record before. In respect to the wishes of the creditors therefore, I think it is certainly safe to state that there is no great *eagerness* on their part to take the management of insolvent estates into their own hands. And if they do not want it, as they show by their acts that they do not, why should it be forced on them? I come now to my second question, Will it be possible to work the bill here? In my opinion it would be absolutely impossible. The great majority of insolvents here are so humble in life and in occupation that the idea of a meeting of creditors would be only ridiculous. I called a day or two ago at the office of the Clerk of the Insolvent Court. On his desk were the schedules of insolvents from the last Court day, and he assured me that that day was a fair sample of all. There were 49 in all of these, 40 were declared by the insolvents as estates without assets or with bad assets only. The remaining nine had the following—Rs. 100, Rs. 145, Rs. 365, Rs. 750, Rs. 1,890, Rs. 3,390, Rs. 4,200, Rs. 29,000, and it must be understood that, as a general rule, assets are not understated. The insolvents were of the following classes—merchant, seaman, broker, muccadum, bill collector, carpenter, sepoy, hack buggy driver, fitter in railway company, priest, shopkeeper, dealer in firewood, stone cutter, butcher, writer, sweeper, courtezan, contractor, dealer in chunam, banker, compositor, vegetable seller, English writer, servant, cotton merchant, (unemployed), bricklayer, draftsman, inspector, seller of copper coins, cloth stamper, clerk, coach builder, metha, Guzerathi writer, milk seller, gunnybag sewer, dealers in stationery, chemist, recovery man, coppersmith, dealer in grain, trader in cotton and firewood, cart driver, mowra liquor seller, tin pot maker, piece goods dealer, shoemaker. (Laughter) I am informed, moreover, by the Official Assignee that nine-tenths of the insolvent estates have no assets at all, or such petty assets that they are not worth the trouble of collecting. Now, is it possible to imagine seriously, meetings of creditors of persons of most of the above occupations? And would not the attendance of most of such debtors "to produce a statement of his (or her) affairs, and to be publicly examined thereon," be simply absurd? (A laugh.) But allowing, for the sake of argument, that all the above is reasonable, and that the creditors of butchers, hawkers, courtezans, and hack buggy drivers will conduct themselves with propriety and intelligence at a public meeting, even though conducted in a language they cannot understand, who is to preside at all these meetings?—who decide upon the right to vote? —and where are trustees to be found to liquidate estates without assets? There must be, then, a machinery for the care of these estates, which are too small or present at first sight too few assets to induce any competent trustee to take charge of under any promised percentage on the realized assets. Such estates must be liquidated, and the assets, whatever they may be, realized for the benefit of the creditors; otherwise a great door is opened at once to fraud. Such a machinery must resemble that in operation under the old Insolvency Act, and with it we come back to the principle itself of the old Act, where there is a machinery for all estates, while creditors can, if they wish, appoint their own trustees. Again, the number of insolvencies here is too large. I find that the comparative statement of schedules filed in Bombay and in Calcutta during the last ten years was as follows—

| | Calcutta. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 100 | 335 |
| 1862 | 115 | 393 |
| 1863 | 82 | 299 |
| 1864 | 77 | 291 |
| 1865 | 82 | 341 |
| 1866 | 107 | 447 |
| 1867 | 101 | 557 |
| 1868 | 66 | 514 |
| 1869 | 67 | 507 |
| 1870 | 94 | 895 |
| | 891 | 4,662 |

From that it will be seen that though the number of insolvencies in Calcutta would not permit the bill being worked there, it would be impossible to carry it into effect here. The insolvencies last year amounted to 895, and I am informed by the clerk of the Insolvent Court that very few estates would not show liabilities of Rs. 500. This, allowing for holidays and Sundays, would give more than three meetings of creditors per day! or taking the average of insolvencies the past nine years, we have nearly two meetings per day on an average. I therefore fail to see the possibility of working the bill here, if made law. My decided opinion is that the proposed bill is far in advance of both the intelligence and the moral sense of the community here. The bill presupposes in the majority of the community intelligence and public morality, and even among such in England it is still on its trial, and reports differ widely as to its results. Introduced into India among a people for the greater part poor, uneducated, ignorant of the idea of public meetings, with a very low tone of morality, and with 200 aboriginal tongues, it can only become a tool for unprincipled persons, and an incentive to fraudulent practices. For such an enactment as the proposed Bill 26 of 1870, the country is not, in my opinion, prepared, and will not be for years. (Applause).

Mr. Bright (Messrs. Wallace & Co.) seconded Mr. Kittredge's proposal, and in doing so said—I had only a few words to say, and Mr. Kittredge has gone into the points so closely that I shall be brief. In the first place I wish to point out that whereas the chairman in his few remarks said the eight anna provision was the chief principle of the bill, I venture to say it is the least important. It is not the principle on which I am strong. I do not care whether you draw the line at four annas or eight annas, but the disadvantage I allude to is that which Mr. Kittredge has pointed out, namely, the dilatory winding up in this country of which our experience has been so unsatisfactory. That is the principle on which I am strongly opposed to this Act; Act 28 did not work, though limited to estates of five lakhs, and how much less could it do for those petty milkmen and buggy drivers! The object of the Act should be three-fold—to tempt insolvents to surrender their property, to divide that, and to protect men who have surrendered and who have failed through no fault of their own. I think this Act meets none of these, it seems only to protect the insolvent from all liability. Not only shall the meetings but the judge also will have power to absolve the debtor, and the insolvent will have three ways of getting clear—either by paying the eight annas, by packing the meetings, or by applying to the Judge, who shall discharge him if no creditor show cause against it—and I think from our experience of Act 28 we know we may expect that no creditor will show cause against him. Mr. Kittredge hardly made the point strong enough as to how easy it will be to obtain a discharge at a meeting of creditors; he said it required a half of the creditors or three-quarters in value, but you must understand it is not three-quarters of the whole, but only of those at the meeting. That gives great force to Mr. Kittredge's about who would care to go to the meeting. Only three-quarters of those present is required, and I should like to know who would be present at the close of a three years' liquidation. The fact is, I think, that as to the native inhabitants of Bombay this bill is utterly unadapted, and as far as concerns the European houses, there are few in Bombay which are not so connected with England, that a failure of their house is not sure to be connected with the house in England, under the Act in England. There can thus be no requirement for the Act for European houses in Bombay, it can be required only for the natives; and after what Mr Kittredge has said, I think there can be no doubt it is unsuited for them.

The Chairman—Am I to understand Mr. Kittredge is to move any amendment on the resolution proposed?

Mr. Kittredge—I oppose your resolution.

The Chairman—Well, I would here remark on Mr. Kittredge's statement that he thought it most unfair in me to bring forward that motion—most unfair that no notice had been given of that resolution, and that it was most unfair in me to bring it forward.

Mr. Kittredge—Allow me to apologize for the use of that word. I think perhaps there is a little too much sensitiveness, as was shown at the previous meeting, to take words as personal. I did not use the word in a personal sense, and beg most humbly to apologize.

The Chairman—Well, I will say no more about it. My only object was to bring the question to a fair point, to give an opportunity of saying "yes" or "no."

Mr. Kittredge—It should have been circulated.

The Chairman—I will tell you how it happened. An amendment came in at the meeting this morning which could not be put reasonably to any of these resolutions proposed by the committee, and it appeared to the committee that as there would be an abruptness in doing so, I should put a motion to decide whether or not we were to proceed on the principles of the Act.

Mr. Kittredge—I expected that on the papers that came round; but instead of "unfair," I will put the word "unusual."

The Chairman—Well, I was only putting that remark in as a parenthesis—no doubt the discussion will come on afterwards—and I was next going on to speak as to this "unusual" course——

Before the Chairman could proceed further some conversation took place as to whether an amendment was necessary, and the following was formally moved by Mr. Kittredge as an amendment on the Chairman's resolution and seconded by Mr. Bright:—"That the Chamber do not approve of the proposed Bill No. 26 of 1870."

Mr. Lang then said that as Mr. Kittredge had commenced his speech with some remarks about the way in which the committee had gone about the analysis of the minutes, he thought it was necessary to state their procedure. There were, first, a number of minutes laid before them, and they were asked to report on these and embody the resolutions in their report. They read through all the minutes carefully and where there were exceptions taken to any particular part of the bill they made a note of it. Then they argued these among themselves, and sent in a report based in their judgment, as far as they could make it so, on the opinions of the members. They did not ask the Chamber to adopt them particularly, but had simply wished to make the present bill as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the members. It appeared to him that Mr. Kittredge's remarks on the new bill might be taken as against any insolvency bill in India whatsoever. He was not aware whether that gentleman's experience of the present bill had been very favourable, but from what he had himself seen of it, he had never got a pie out of any insolvent, and therefore while he could not be worse off by consulting with others he might be better. The committee did not say the bill was suited for India, but he thought the principle was correct—it stopped reckless trading by fixing a margin of eight annas. If a man knew he could get his discharge, as at present, he might go on trading till he got insolvent Court and was whitewashed; but they ought to stop reckless trading, and the only way was by the introduction of the eight annas clause against men who had traded beyond their means and could not pay that amount. He did not say that provision would prevent all overtrading, but there would be a check which the present Act did not impose. Mr. Kittredge had stated instances in which under the old Act the judges had convicted for reckless trading. He did not know if these cases had been at the instance of creditors, but he presumed they were, and if so, they showed that creditors were not so callous as Mr. Kittredge had said. Then Mr. Kittredge said the natives placed no value on an oath, but as a man could not be punished at present if he made a true statement of his liabilities and assets, the objection applied equally to both Acts. Then the same speaker had said that a man who knew he had to pay eight annas before he got his discharge would be apt to increase his assets before he became bankrupt, but he thought that under the provisions of the English Debtors' Act which the committee proposed should be introduced.——

Mr. Kittredge—We are not discussing that Act at present.

Mr. Lang—We are not, but we hope it will eventually be introduced, and there is a provision in it that persons increasing their assets immediately before their bankruptcy will be liable to imprisonment for three years.

Mr. Gumpert—For increasing his *assets*?

Mr. Lang—Yes; his liabilities would be increased as well as his assets.

Mr. Kittredge—I read that Act this morning, and I found nothing about reckless trading in it. A man may trade recklessly for twenty years and there is no power to put him in jail for it.

Mr. Lang—I read the Act and thought the provisions against reckless trading were very stringent.

Mr. Kittredge—I read it from beginning to end this morning before breakfast, and saw nothing about reckless trading.

Mr. Lang read clause 15 to show that a trader was liable to imprisonment for two years for reckless trading, and then proceeded to notice the stress Mr. Kittredge had laid on the fact that a man might get over the imprisonment for debt, in reply to which he said that all a man had to do at present to get clear of imprisonment under a decree of the Court was to file his schedule in insolvency and get an order for protection. With regard to the argument that different languages were spoken in Bombay, he said he had not much experience of public meetings in Bombay but that he found Hindostanee was generally spoken, and that a man must be a great *junglee* if he did not understand that language;—but if he did not understand it, the proceedings could be interpreted to him. With regard to the fear that a man would bring forward false creditors he thought the eight annas clause would prevent that, for when a man knew he would not get his discharge unless he paid eight annas per rupee, it would be his interest to diminish his liabilities rather than incur fresh debts. Another point had been that native debtors did not care to get a final discharge. He thought it was their interest to do so, though in many cases there were no assets and it had been no one's interest to oppose it.

Mr. Kittredge—There are five lakhs waiting now.

Mr. Lang proceeded to say that as to lawyers' charges and the remuneration of trustees, the same assistance would be given by the judge to the trustees as at present to the official assignee, and that he thought the suggestion that applications should be made by the trustees, instead of by each creditor, would save a deal of expense. As to the provision that the insolvent could apply to the judge for his discharge after three years even if he had not paid his eight annas, that was not the view of the committee but the general view of the minutes. In cases where there were no assets he did not see the necessity for management of the estates at all; a man could not get his discharge until he had paid eight annas per rupee, and so his debts would hang over him unless he could get clear from the Court. There had been other points raised by Mr. Kittredge, but these Mr. Lang left for other speakers to reply to.

The Chairman then said—Perhaps as proposer of the original motion I may say a few words in reference to some remarks made by Mr. Kittredge. It seems to me that that gentleman's arguments may be divided into three classes—those drawn from his imagination, those in favour of the present Act in contradistinction to the present Act, and those against clauses in the proposed Act which have already been provided for by the committee. There were a great many arguments in reference to the immense number of bankruptcies occurring in Bombay in which the estates are *nil*, but Mr. Kittredge seems to have entirely overlooked the fact that it is the intention of the promoters of the proposed bill to check that species of insolvency, and that the very action of this proposed Act is to prevent such bankruptcies. Mr. Lang has alluded to that and has shown that the number of such bankruptcies would be very much decreased. This eight annas clause is a deterrent clause, if men, as Mr. Lang said, go on trading until they have nothing and if they have this eight annas clause in their face it must pull them up. As to the fanciful objection that a man will go to his friend and ask him for money to swell his estate and enable him to comply with the eight annas clause, Mr. Kittredge seems to forget, that in the distribution there will be only part of that money returned to the friend; and such a stretch of friendship is not certainly within my experience of the natives of Bombay. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Mr Kittredge has dwelt upon the implied fact that native insolvents do not care for their discharge, and says that at present it is never applied for in Court. If I mistake not, if Mr. Kittredge's figures were analysed it would be found that *bona fide* traders always get their discarge and always apply for it, because it is to their interest to be discharged, and it is only the milkman and the courtesan, the shoemaker and the tailor, and others mentioned by Mr. Kittredge who never apply for their discharge. (Hear, hear.) It is of no use to them—it is not their interest—they do not care for their discharge: what they want is to come to an end, and the result is probably a compromise, though we never hear of it. Another point was that a man cannot be imprisoned while the matter is before the Court unless for fraud if he obtains his discharge now by filing his schedule, and cannot be imprisoned except for fraud. I was touched with Mr. Kittredge's sympathy for the innocent, but this bill especially provides for the case of an innocent man who has been brought to grief by unforeseen and unforeseeable circumstances, such as the sudden occurrence of this present war by which Bombay has, I must say, suffered very hardly by no fault of its own—(hear, hear)—but by a war, the outbreak of which could not have been foretold by any man in Europe ten days before the bolt was shot. But part 5 of this proposed Act provides for these special cases under the head of "Liquidation by arrangement." This is placed there on purpose to provide for such cases. A good native or European firm who have been unfortunate, if there is nothing blameworthy in their conduct, may escape from the provisions of part 4, and 5 is especially provided for them. But are told that there is no difference between the present Act and the proposed Act, because the Judge has the power at present to release——

Mr. Kittredge—Not that there is none, but that there will be none if the resolution of the committee which is now before the Chamber be carried; and if the power be given to the Judge to release at his discretion, irrespective of the dividend paid, then it brings us back to the old Act.

The Chairman—That is the point I was coming to—that under the proposed Act the Judge loses the power of releasing, but that it has been proposed by the committee that that power should be given to the Judge; and Mr. Kittredge assures us that this is identical with the old Act. I do not think Mr. Kittredge can have carefully read this second resolution. It puts the power of release in the Judge's hands not under three years, which is very different from the present Act, so that I do not think there need be any fear on that score if the resolution is adopted. No, gentlemen, I really will not speak on the question of variety of language; it is too ridiculous. (A laugh) But with regard to the absence of trustees and accountants, I always thought it was an axiom in mercantile life that a demand will create a supply; and I have not the slightest doubt that if this Act be passed you will have three or four professional accountants coming out from England and devoting themselves specially to this branch of business. The books, Mr. Kittredge has said, are all kept in Guzeratee, so that it will not be difficult for any gentleman to master one language if he intends to follow out that business. But the great advantage of the present Act, as I understand it, is found in section 17, and on the ground of that section 17 we are invited to pass a resolution condemnatory of the bill and, I suppose, impliedly approving of the principle of the present Act. Then we are told that this very same principle is in the proposed bill, and that that was a reason for not making the change. I cannot see why the proposed Act should be objected to if the principle is the same.

Mr. Kittredge—I am sorry I was so very unsuccessful in making myself understood.

The Chairman—If I have misunderstood you I am sorry.

Mr. Kittredge—I said, if it is the principle of the bill you are wanting, placing the management of estates in the hands of the creditors, you have it now in section 17 of the present Insolvency Act. There the matter lies at the option of creditors but it is not compulsory. There is beside in the old Act the means of liquidating estates which the creditors do not care to manage.

The Chairman—Well I think that comes to about the view I gathered, namely, that you have the principle in the present Act, and if the Chamber approve of the same in the bill, it hardly seems to me an argument against it that you have the same in the old Act. As to the 3 per cent. that has been provided for by the committee, they decidedly object to it, and in very strong terms. As to the argument of lawyers' expenses it seems to me that under the present Act there will be but one individual consulting a lawyer, whereas under the old one there might be fifteen creditors all consulting a lawyer in the same case—so that the expenses will be much less under the present than under the old Act. Mr. Bright, when he seconded that motion, considered that I had been mistaken in viewing the eight annas clause as the principle of this new Act Well of course, gentlemen, we may read the Act and gather our own conclusions, but I may state I would on my side produce as a witness the Hon. Mr. J. F. Stephen who drew up the statement of objects and reasons. He says—"The present bill is taken from the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 (32 & 33 Vic., c. 71). Its leading feature is that the insolvent obtains his discharge on the surrender of his property, if his assets are sufficient to pay eight annas in the rupee, or if his creditors wish him to be discharged." I do not know that I should notice the objections that were brought to the action of the committee in taking the opinion of the members on this subject. But it has been alleged that the invariable custom has been to have a general meeting first, and to ask members to give their written opinions afterwards. All I can say is, that that is contrary to my experience, and I think it would be contrary to logic as well. We wish to get the opinion of members, and when they have given their full written opinions they can come and talk the matter over and arrive at the general opinions at a meeting. There is one difference, however—we have taken the opinions this time separately, and I think the Chamber will approve of the change. Formerly the bill or proposition was written down and circulated among the members The consequence was that it was sent to the members of the committee first and they minuted and then it had to go round in Bombay to all the offices, and the opinions generally were unsatisfactory. Now we print separate copies, and send them out to all the members, so that every one who takes an interest in the question has an opportunity of giving an independent opinion, instead of merely saying, "We agree with so and so," as was the case before. (Applause)

The amendment proposed by Mr. Kittredge was then put to the meeting when eight hands were held up in its support, and nine, exclusive of the Chairman, against it, so that it was lost. The original motion was then carried.

The discussion having lasted now two hours, the meeting, on the motion of Captain Henry, adjourned until next afternoon for the consideration of the details of the Bill.

## THE BOMBAY SEASON.

(CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PIONEER.")

The Regatta is fixed by the Bombay Yacht Club for the 22nd proximo. This is thought by many, and I cordially agree with them, to be the pleasantest of the season's diversions. I know few things more exhilarating and exciting than a closely-contested sailing-match with a good breeze—that is to say, when you are aboard a yacht that has a good chance, good cheroots, and other indispensables, you promise to keep out of the way and keep quiet, and with your legs stretched down the sloping white deck you watch the bustle that ensues on the firing of the starting gun, but as the yacht flies round the first turning point, the light ship closely followed by another, ploughing along in your wake, you get excited, and as your host shouts to his brown mariners, you shout too, and haul away at peaks and sheets, and splash yourself all over, while wetting the sails, and generally behave in a highly nautical and irrational manner. Pleasant too is tiffin eaten in a snatching fashion, with plates, dishes, and glasses sliding perpetually from your grasp. All this is very good fun, but there is also fun aboard the flag-ship, an argosy richly freighted with the beauty of Bombay, which reminds me that the Byculla Club Ball, one of the most brilliant in India, according to the most competent authorities, is fixed for the 19th proximo. It will be exceptionally bright this year, for the handsome halls of the Club have been enlarged and re-decorated. Alas! that age with his stealing steps should claw us so tightly in his clutch; but even we, of the race of fogies, enjoy for a brief space the gorgeous *coup d'œil* presented on this occasion.

There was a dull man in Bombay
Who said his existence was gay;
At the Byculla ball
He stuck close to the wall
And sighed, "Its such fun in Bombay!"

## INDIAN ITEMS.

The Remount Committee, we hear, purchased upwards of eighty horses the other day in Calcutta.—*Pioneer*.

A curious case came up lately before the High Court. In a suit in which an aggrieved husband sought to recover from the seducer of his wife rupees three hundred on account of his marriage expenses, and also the recovery of a male child, aged thirteen months, valued at rupees eight hundred. The Judicial Commissioner on the Neilgherries allowed the former claim, but did not consider plaintiff entitled to the possession of the child. The High Court confirmed the decree.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 24.

## THE TYPICAL THUNDA GHOSE.

(*Indian Mirror*.)

We have heard of a certain ill-regulated family, the young men of which, whenever they felt particularly idle, always pleased themselves, and horrified their old uncle by carrying him in a funeral procession to the burning Ghaut. This premature action, it is to be hoped, must have kept awake in the heart of the venerable gentleman a lively sense of his anticipated dissolution. Somewhat in the spirit we believe, but not with the same beneficial result, many wicked Europeans, and not a few unpatriotic natives, when they have nothing in particular to do, pick holes in the character of that much-abused biped commonly called "The Baboo." Like Aunt Sally in the show, everybody has a fling at his head, and we ourselves have had this pleasure more than once, we must confess. His English is parodied; outrageous epistles, which he never composed, are published as his master-pieces. His habits and ideas are held up to ridicule. His clothes, his comforts, his curries, his courage, and all the qualities of his body and mind are savagely attacked. The target of never-ending satire, of old time-honoured tricks, he is as indispensable to a particular class of Anglo-Indians, as cheap Burmah cherocts and strong brandy-pawny. But this has continued for such a length of time and to such an extent, that the victim has grown callous to the ill-treatment and begun at last to relish the "goakes" that are made at his own expense. There stands Thunda Ghose unmoved on the esplanade of an evening, and at Dhurmtolla, Cossitolla, and Bowbazaar on their way home turn up their aristocratic noses at his appearance and snort and bray with laughter. When Dave Carson's Thunda Ghose strides on to the stage, Baboos, and Burra Huzoors equally burst out into a guffaw. This may be because our friend Thunda is only a third-rate Baboo, and has two other classes above his head who gladly pay for going to see him flayed alive. But nevertheless it is true that our friend himself relishes this pleasant process on his own person. And we on our part shall allow him this pleasure for the present occasion, and repeat the vivisection.

Thunda Ram Ghose is a typical character, and you meet with his like in every street and alley of the native town. European civilization, where it does not mean an idea, means a trumpery and glitter, and in its latter meaning it has strangely leavened our community. So far as different forms of cheap self-indulgence are concerned, England may be said to have civilized Bengal out-and-out. When the time comes for the English to go away from this country, they may not only leave behind them as trophies empty beer bottles, but party-coloured comforters as well. The "downward filtration theory" has in this matter even penetrated the ranks of our tinkers and carpenters who every day approach the Thunda Ghose stage of civilization. Now this individual represents a vast section of middle-class natives who create no end of trouble in our socity. Neither rich nor intelligent, a young man of this school has still determined to outgrow his age. His income, which oozes out from some corner of the Writer's Buildings, is not more than rupees thirty, and the whole of this sum he spends over his personal decoration. He dresses his hair like any English girl of the period, and actually uses powder and *rouge* for his cheeks! He always holds up his head slightly inclined on one side, and wears a tight dress. He acquired his scholarship in the fourth form of a charitable institution, imbibed his enlightenment over country rum, and picked up his morality in the streets. He assumes the worst airs of vulgar Europeans, is haughty and impertinent beyond measure, and his excesses are the talk of the whole neighbourhood. He always uses one English word for every two of his mother-tongue, and whenever he is angry, which he often is, he abuses people through the language of his rulers. He is pleased to reel from one side of the street to the other, when he is not at all drunk, and means by this frolic simply to frighten peaceful passengers away. When he meets on his rounds with a closed palkee and suspects the rider to be a lady, he is delighted to find a pretext for quarrelling with the bearers, to fling the doors of the palkee wide open, and insult grossly the lady who sits inside. He loudly holds the most loathsome parleys in open thoroughfares with certain members of the other sex in particular localities of the town, and cuts a figure in Mr. Miller's court on the next morning. He intrudes into unprotected families, takes liberty with the females, and not unoften entices innocent girls to a terrible ruin. He is a parasite of rich men, a persecutor of the poor, and the scourge of his own family. His widowed mother quarrels with his wretched wife over their scanty food and household drudgery. Oh! that we meet him so often on this side of Alipore. In an evil hour was it learned by our young men that civilization means self-indulgence, and those who have taught them this lesson are responsible for the mischief thereof, for the mischief is great. Government may stop high education, may debar natives from high office, but the typical Thunda Ghose cannot be repressed. He is ubiquitous in town and mofussil. Whenever you find a native young man paying extraordinary attention to his hair and clothes, beware of him. Alas, for the day when our rising generation shall learn true manliness of heart, feel themselves responsible beings, and prove true to their responsibilities.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

## THE CANADIAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Dec. 15.

As you have always taken so deep an interest in colonial affairs, and all matters affecting the relations of Great Britain and her American colonies with the United States, perhaps you will allow me briefly, and from a Canadian point of view, to state our case as regards those questions of free navigation and free fisheries raised by President Grant in his late Message. I may begin by saying that much more anxiety is felt here to know what tone the British Government and press may adopt in the circumstances than as to the result of the Presidential threats or warnings. In the protection of the Fisheries, Great Britain and Canada have a common share and interest. Our little fleet of half-a-dozen cutters are but an auxiliary force—a coast police in fact—the Queen's gunboats being the principal actors in the proceedings of which General Grant complains.

However much Canadian commerce might for the moment be inconvenienced by the threatened abolition of the bonding system or the exclusion of Canadian vessels from American ports (why not British vessels, too, Mr. President, mail packets and immigrant steamers included?), in the end Canada would gain rather than lose by these high-handed proceedings. Not only would the intercolonial railway be pushed forward with energy, but the direct line from St. John, New Brunswick, to Riviére du Loup would be rapidly constructed. Every industry in Canada is just now prospering and in good heart for a bold enterprising policy. The results of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty would be again experienced in the stimulus given to the public spirit of the people, and—with, perhaps, a trifle more to pay for our imported goods—we should rub on until we had connected our great commercial centres with some of the finest harbours in the world, open all the year round, and until our ships, very few of which visit American ports, were freighted for other markets. But it is really not believed in Canada that the President's proposed measures will be adopted. People think he has been the victim of some party pressure, and, through ignorance of the facts of the case, made himself appear both undignified and ridiculous. Take for instance his reference to the Treaty of 1818. He employs phraseology not in the treaty at all, jumbles together the Dominion Statute and the language of the treaty, protests against provisions in the latter as though they were clauses of a Canadian municipal regulation, and, finally, condemns in express terms an enactment to which only last summer the Secretary of the United States Treasury called the attention of the fishermen, warning them that they would infringe it at their peril, and must expect, if they did so, no protection from their own Government.

Again, as I need not remind the youngest of your readers, the "free navigation" of the St. Lawrence is a geographical impossibility. Many of the American papers admit the folly of such a suggestion. If, after performing the feat of shooting Niagara, some craft from the Western lakes passed over the succession of rapids between Kingston and Montreal in safety, to return would be quite impossible. "Free navigation" means, therefore, that Canada should have made and keep in repair from the Welland to the Lachine a succession of canals for the free use and benefit of a nation that will not admit a single article of Canadian production to pass its frontier, except under the highest protective, and, in many instances, practically prohibitory duties. Give us, however, a fair commercial equivalent, and not only will the Western States be able freely to use our canals, but we shall be willing to enlarge and improve them to their utmost capacity. The Canadians, who in the main are free traders, would like nothing better.

But surely, they say, if no new policy has been adopted as to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and as not one case of fishery seizure has formed the ground of protest, it would have been diplomatically wise and internationally courteous had President Grant proposed some fair settlement before fulminating his threats against a country that is not even a principal in the controversy. And it is the way in which the assault has been made which compels the conclusion that the act is one of the leader of a party rather than a statesman; a bid for popularity, not a serious effort to gain a national advantage. It comes too close upon General Butler's wild tirades, and is too much like them in its tone to induce the Canadians to imagine that Congress after due reflection will adopt it as a policy.

Perhaps, however, there are those who think that a certain harshness has characterised the proceedings of the Canadian Government in dealing with the American fishing craft. Not one vessel has been condemned that has not been caught clearly and unquestionably violating the law, nor has the judgment of the courts been challenged in any particular. Besides, as all British North America is not Canadian territory—the most noticeable exceptions being Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, with their great fishing grounds—and as some of the captures have been made by British gunboats on the coast of the last-named colony, it is monstrous that the President should complain against a dependency he hardly recognises officially, and overlook his equal in national power and prerogative—Great Britain. The truth is, however, that the regulations are not a bit more stringent than the experience of several years proved to be necessary. The long continued privilege of free fishing during the time the treaty was in force, the existence of a licensing system which some respected and some did not, and the rather negligent guardianship of the coast by the British gunboats, whose visits were very infrequent, gave great encouragement to the reckless and not very law-abiding race of American fishermen to evade the regulations, or set them openly at defiance. They frequently robbed the Canadian nets, fished indiscriminately, fouled the spawning beds with offal, and even on shore, when they landed to dry and cure their fish, committed acts of violence and outrage. At length, in the spring of this year, the Government was compelled to act vigorously. The Dominion cruisers before-mentioned were fitted out to patrol the coast, and more vigilance were exercised by the British naval authorities. At the same time the twenty-four hours' notice formerly given to trespassers was abolished, and they were liable to be seized on the spot, like smugglers or any other violators of municipal rights. If my memory serves me, a very similar practice prevails at home as to French or English fishermen caught within the three-mile limits. Let it be remembered, too, that the fisheries are the sole means of support of the hardy race on our Atlantic seaboard.

It can never be other than the interest of England and Canada to encourage by all legitimate means an industry that serves so good a purpose as the nursery of sailors for our mercantile marine or navy. Great Britain is hardly so free from all chance of European complications as to despise anything that tends to her naval supremacy. The results of the protection granted to the fishermen has been successful beyond anticipation. For many a day they have had no such captures as those of the last season. Ill-will and conflicts between the Americans and Canadians re avoided, and the former having their own splendid coast line of their calling, should not begrudge us the peaceable possession of ours. I should, however, do our people great injustice if I were not to add that they recognise to the fullest extent the folly of needlessly provoking their powerful neighbour by any vexatious or harassing measures. It is quite true that some of our public men, annoyed at the very obstructive fiscal policy of the United States, have talked of retaliatory tariffs; but this has been generally deprecated, and, although duties have been imposed on American coal, and some other imports hitherto admitted free, they have had no other effect than to put a little more money into the Canadian exchequer. In fact, the 50 per cent coal duty has not excluded one ounce of that necessary article imported, nor brought to Upper Canada a single ton more from Nova Scotia. At this moment, one universal sentiment of attachment to Great Britain pervades the whole country. At no time would Canada be more ready to make sacrifices on behalf of that connection. Let it but be understood that England will meet the United States with proper spirit, and Canada, whilst ready to bear any evils President Grant may unwisely inflict upon her, will still cheerfully concede anything just to her own people, and for which he offers a fair equivalent.

## OLD ENGLISH WARFARE IN FRANCE.

The present operations of the Germans in the northern districts of France cover pretty much the same ground which was covered by the operations of the English about four centuries and a half ago. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his "History of the Battle of Agincourt," has given a detailed account derived from contemporary records of the expeditions into French territory conducted under Henry V. and the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1415. Among other things, he has preserved the "General Orders" both of Henry and of Shrewsbury. It appears that the English army was attended by a regular commissariat. It was provided with its own beef and beer, and it exacted nothing in the way of contributions from the inhabitants except bread and wine. The commanders "on payne of smytynge of the head" prohibit all outrage on women, wanton destruction of property, and unnecessary bloodshed. It is, for example, ordered :—

"That no man be so hardy to take from no man going to the plough, harowe, or cart, hors, mare, nor oxe, nor nor other beste longinge to labour within the King's obeysaunce without loning and bedinge and grede the partye upon payne of death, and that no man give none impedyment to no man of labour.

"That no man foraie in the country appatised, but it be haye, otter, rye, and other necessary vitailles, nor that no man geve unto his horse no wheate nor to gader none, but if it be only to make brede of, and if the said forairs take any beastaile for their sustenance that they take reasonably and to make no waste, nor for to devour nor destroye no vitailles, and also that the saide forairs take nor stell no great oxen, ne no myleche keene, but small beastaile, and that they accord with the partie upon the payne aforesaide.

"That no maner of man bete downe housing to barne, ne nor aple tres, pere tres, not tres, ne no other tres beriug frute, nor that no man put no best into vynes, nor drawe up the stakes of same vynes.

"That no maner of man be so hardy to goe into no chamber or lodging wher that any woman lieth in gesem (child birth) her to robbe ne pille of no goods the whiche longeth to her refressheing, ne for to make non affray wher through she and her childe might be in any disease or despere, upon payne that he that in suche wise offendeth shall losse all his goods, half unto him that accuseth him and half unto the constable and marshall, and himself to be dede but if the King give him his grace."

We commend these, and the other general orders in Sir Harris Nicolas's collection, to the perusal and emulation of the pious, tearful, and victorious King or Kaiser at Versailles.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE "GOOD CLERK."

We would suggest to the directors of the Union Bank of London that an appropriate New Year's gift to the young men in their employ might consist of Elia's portraiture of "The Good Clerk," wherein is depicted just the sort of dependant they require :—

'He marrieth or marrieth not, as best suiteth with his employer's views. Some merchants do the rather desire to have married men in their counting-houses, because they think the married state a pledge for their servant's integrity and an incitement to them to be industrious; and it was an observation of a late Lord Mayor of London that the sons of clerks do generally prove clerks themselves, and that merchants encouraging persons in their employ to marry and to have families was the best method of securing a breed of sober, industrious young men attached to the mercantile interest. Be this as it may, such a character as we have been describing will wait till the pleasure of this employer is known on this point, and regulateth his desires by the custom of the house or firm to which he belongeth.'

Charles Lamb would not have rebelled against the principles of what has been called "Malthusian Banking," but the fines for unpunctuality would have made sad havoc with his salary. Of course his ideal clerk fears no chronometer.

'He riseth early in the morning; not because early rising conduceth to health (though he doth not altoget ther despise that consideration) but chiefly to the intenthat he may be first at the desk. There is his post—there he delighteth to be, unless when his meals or necessity calleth him away: which time he always esteemeth as lost, and maketh as short as possible.'

Happy the directors who are blessed with clerks so readily moulded to their employers' requirements, and happy the clerks who are able to lookto their directors not only for the means of support but also for maternal advice!—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY.

(FROM THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

HEAD-QUARTERS OF SECOND ARMY, ORLEANS, Dec. 22.

All is quiet in the lines of Prince Frederick Charles. For the moment no movement of any importance is being made, and the General who has won so many offensive battles now awaits the attack of the French. Winter is upon us again with all its treacherous cruelty. Yesterday was cold and dreary. Last night frost came and seized the earth, and this morning the snow-flakes are whirled through the biting air by a strong wind. The sudden changes from frost to soft weather, and back again to frost and snow, render military operations difficult. A thaw breaks up all the roads, except the central *chaussee* of the great lines of communication, and returning frost causes even them to become so slippery that horses can hardly pass along them, and it is no easy task to "rough" the horse-shoes of a whole army. Yet the Prussian cavalry, artillery, and train manage to move, though with care, and not quickly, for the horses are trained like the men to hardihood, and to act for themselves. Our English horses are fine, well shaped creatures, carefully tended, and kept in the perfection of cleanliness, but it must be confessed they are not capable of the continual rough work with scanty forage performed day by day without difficulty by the ubiquitous Prussian cavalry. To take an instance, the 5th Dragoons have been in daily "feeling" with the enemy from the 15th of July till now, whenever the enemy could be "felt." They have, of course, lost many men and many horses, but a constant stream from their depôt in Germany has kept up the supply. From the 15th of November to the 20th of December the horses were never but once unsaddled at night. This is real war.

The district corps organization applies to cavalry as well as infantry and artillery in peace, though it has to be modified, because not all districts are equally full of horses and horsemen. As each man knows his regiment and his corps, which are always near him, so are the country horses told off to regiments which can claim them in case of war. It does not follow that they are always claimed. When time permits horses are bought in foreign countries as well as in Germany. Only in case of need animals enough are always available, their price being assessed by a mixed commission of military and civilian.

Exclusive of Guards, the Saxon cavalry, and the South Germans, of whose numbers I am not quite certain, there are 60 regiments of cavalry belonging to the German Confederation. Eight of these regiments are Cuirassiers, 16 Uhlans (or Lancers), 17 are Hussars, and 19 Dragoons. The Cuirassiers are essentially heavy cavalry, and actually wear their cuirasses in war, unlike the Austrian Cuirassiers in 1866, who laid aside their defensive armour during the campaign. The opinion seems to be that the cuirasses are useful, and it is certain that many lives have been saved by them during the campaign. For offensive weapons the Cuirassier has a sword and pistol; but the necessity for better firearms has been gradually recognized, and it is probable that in future all German cavalry will be armed with breech-loading carbines, or with revolvers of considerable range furnished with butts, so that the weapons can be used as pistols when the men are on horseback, and turned into carbines if they dismount and fight on foot.

All lancers are called Uhlans, after their Polish originals. They are heavy cavalry, and though not quite so heavy as the Cuirassiers, may fairly be spoken of as "big men on big horses." A Uhlan carries, besides his lance, a sword and pistol. With lancer cap, copied like our own from the Poles, worn jauntily on one side of his head, the Uhlan rides, with one companion at least, over the enemy's country, sometimes many miles in front of the army to which he belongs, advances boldly into villages or farm-houses, demands food and forage from the trembling inhabitants, gets what news he can, and sends it back, if important, to his commander. But in this work he is not the sole actor, for the Dragoons and Hussars perform similar duties and come somehow to be called Uhlans by the country people, whose minds are oppressed with terror of the German cavalry soldiers.

The Hussar and the Dragoon are counted as light cavalry, and are armed with sword and carbine, the latter a breechloader with *zundnadel* apparatus. As a proof of the long-denied superiority of the French weapon, and as a mark of the growing importance of firearms, 15 men per squadron in many of the German Hussar and Dragoon regiments have been supplied with Chassepot carbines taken from the French, so that they will no longer be annoyed by seeing the enemy taking cool shots at them from distances beyond their own effective fire. The Hussar may be recognized by his fur cap, the Uhlan by his lancer cap, the Cuirassier by his helmet with cuirass, and the Dragoon by his helmet without defensive armour. These helmets sit down well on the head and form a steady and comfortable covering, stiff and strong enough to cause many a sword stroke to glance off, though they are easily penetrated by bullets and even by clean sheer sabre cuts.

An army in the field is kept surrounded by a mist of mounted men, through which no spies can penetrate without extreme danger, nor can the enemy obtain information except by making a reconnaissance in force. The moment a body of Frenchmen is seen advancing, signals are made by the most advanced of the horsemen, and the news flies back rapidly to the General, who makes his dispositions to meet the coming danger. Under such well regulated instructions as are given to the Prussians no sudden attack upon them ought to be possible, and the King may well have said, as he is reported to have done when he heard of young Garibaldi's exploit, "Germans have no business to be surprised."

At the outset of the campaign, when France had suddenly declared war, the Prussian cavalry were brought into requisition at once. It will be remembered that there was much wonder in England because the French seemed unable to know what their enemy was about. The reason was simple. Ten thousand cavalry were sent at once to the frontier, and their perfect power of keeping watch was the first symptom of the superiority of the Prussian system. Every avenue of ingress or egress was watched, and not a dog could cross the frontier but Uhlan, Dragoon, or Hussar had his eyes upon him. These men carry a light equipment, no heavy sheepskin or valise. They wear long boots and carry in wallets a pair of shoes and the few things which are really necessary. A light shabracque goes over the horse's back. No rider in England needs to be told that living weight is easy to be carried by a horse; it is the dead load ever present that kills. When the men come in from a long march their first care is for their horses, and only when these are rubbed down and fed, when feet have been examined, and the few galls ever found attended to, does the Prussian soldier seek his billet, pull off his long muddy boots, and with shoe-shod easy feet stretch his limbs before the warm fire he loves so well when he can find it, eat his meal when there is one, and surround himself with clouds of tobacco smoke more comforting to him even than food. The most cruel punishment to a German soldier would be to take away his pipe or cigar and the gift of a piece of tobacco when it is scarce is the direct road to his heart.

In time of peace the horses for the Prussian cavalry are bought as unbroken three-year-olds, and sent to the re-mount depôts, where they remain until the autumn of the year in which they become five years old. At that age they are sent to their regiments, handled and broken during the winter. They are therefore six years old when they are put into the ranks, and have had no chance of being overworked, or made vicious by ill-treatment. But when the army is to be put on a war footing, no less than 100,000 horses are required in addition. Then the Government falls back on the animals already noted and told off to regiments, but belonging to the farmers throughout the country, their prices being fairly assessed and paid. Other horses, but none raw and unformed, are bought by contract. The perfection of the system is shown by the enormous force of cavalry on strong healthy animals put into the field for this campaign.

Another peculiar feature of the Prussian cavalry system is that it admits of no dismounted men. Every soldier who wears the chapka of a Uhlan or the helmet of a Dragoon has his own horse and is available for outpost duties, or the shock of a charge. If a horse is lost, another is immediately supplied, or at least as soon as may be. If a man dies, or falls sick, his horse, if not inferior to any in the regiment, is given to one of the men who has hitherto been mounted on one less fit for active cavalry work, and in any case the superfluous animal is handed over to the Etappen Department for work on the lines of road communications. No man has less than one horse to clean and tend, and no one has more than one, except temporarily. It is difficult to know why some English cavalry officers think it necessary to have more men than horses. Surely, no one who knows the complete efficiency in which an artillery driver keeps his pair of horses and double set of harness can doubt the power of English cavalry to do as much for one horse with its appointments and a second occasionally. Certainly, the Germans succeed in performing this not too difficult task, and the result is that they are never hampered by a set of dismounted Dragoons as much out of place as swans on a gravel walk. Indeed, dismounted men would be nowhere in a Prussian army, for a march of 40 miles is no uncommon event, and their movements along the roads are made about half the time at a foot's pace, the other at a trot. I have said that the dead weight on the cavalry horses is reduced as much as it can be, but the man himself takes care to be as little like a dead weight as possible. In all marches and manœuvres the cavalry soldiers rise in their stirrups; it is only on show parades that they are subjected to the bumping process, which must surely be an acquired taste among those who admire it.

The cavalry recruits join in the autumn, and have riding and foot drills throughout the winter. When spring softens the earth and the weather admits of outdoor work, the men are formed into squadrons, and drilled accordingly. Need it be said that the squadron is considered the unit, not the troop? Later in the year the squadrons are put together into regiments, and then there are the manœuvres when the cavalry work by brigades and learn outpost duties. The corps which are called out each year have their cavalry in Divisions exactly as in war, and practise every thing that must be performed before the enemy. Thus, officers, men, and horses are taught to be ready for the moment when their services will be required. The drills of all kinds are not only superintended by officers, but are entirely carried out by them. There is no such thing as leaving business of this kind to sergeants or sergeant-majors. The men learn everything immediately from their officers, and respect them the more on that account.

But, it may be said, "How do the officers like this perpetual drilling and teaching? How can any one enter the service under such conditions?" The answer is that the officers are all men of cultivated intellect, who regard the military service of their country as the most honourable profession possible to them, and who, being encouraged to study the higher branches of the art of war, do not consider drill as an end, but merely as a means by which their men must be prepared to execute the work which the officers shall hereafter call on them to perform. It is not those best acquainted with strategy, tactics, organization, and administration of armies who are indifferent to details, but precisely the opposite class, men who, knowing nothing higher, are weary of their lives by reason of the monotony of their duties. Then it must be remembered that no interest and even no intellect can admit into the service any one who is not accepted by the free vote of the officers composing the regimental society into which the candidate aspires to enter. His intellectual abilities are thoroughly tested, and he must be chosen as a comrade by ballot. Something more remains behind. Promotion from the junior ranks is made by selection absolutely without favouritism. Commands of regiments, and even frequently of squadrons, are considered as staff appointments. Colonel Wright, an Englishman on the staff of Prince Frederick Charles, and a man of whom we may well be proud, gave in conversation, as one of the chief differences between the Prussian and French armies, this striking reason for the success which has astonished the world :—

"The Prussian officers from highest to lowest are so thoroughly educated in the theory and practice of their profession that it is never necessary to do more than give an order. There is no need to explain or to ask whether it was properly carried out. It is sure to have been performed with intelligence. The peace manœuvres must have much in them that is unlike real war, perhaps even impossible, but they are at least useful so far as this—if the youngest subaltern is told to protect the flank in a movement, he knows what the order means and how to carry it out. The French army at present may make a successful movement to-day by careful plans and elaborate explanations. It cannot follow up the success to-morrow because the officers are not sufficiently intelligent and instructed to comprehend *a short order given by word of mouth.*"

The Prussian military system admits of few officers in proportion to the men, but it lays great responsibility on every individual who bears a commission, and demands from him the exercise of a cultivated intelligence. Such men are, with reason, proud of their position. They feel they are trusted, and that their country's weal or woe may depend on their energy or clearness of head. They look to the service for their future position, knowing that talent and energy are sure of success.

Round the tables in the public dining-rooms at Versailles were gathered many a prince and many a noble bearing names familiar to us all from the first history lessons of childhood; but when Von Moltke left his seat and passed down the saloon every man in it rose in respectful silent homage to the man of intellect. It is the same at the table of Prince Frederick Charles. It would be unbecoming in me to eulogize the writer who first taught Prussian soldiers how the French should be fought and has since carried into practice his own wise maxims, but of the staff it may be said that, from General Stieler, the chief of the staff, to the "ordnance officers," the messengers who carry words big with the issue of battles, there was an unvarying expression of grave thought, of intelligence, and of confidence in their chief and each other, which was more than remarkable. It seems as if the intellect of Germany had sent here its chief representatives. In the Prussian army the young officers may be filled full of knowledge without fear of their being puffed up, for their leaders are chosen from the chiefest intellects of the army and nation.

One more reason for Prussia's success in war may be given. The officers, from highest to lowest, dwell more upon their faults than upon their military virtues. If any clever action of theirs is praised, the answer is, "Yes, we have got that about right; but we fail in something else," and that something is not left indefinite, as men confess themselves sinners generally, while refusing to acknowledge any particular fault—the Prussian officer names the error or the want, and gives his opinion how it may be obviated in future. This would be remarkable under any circumstances, but it is especially striking to me just now from its contrast to another case which has lately come to my knowledge. In a cavalry regiment belonging to the army of Napoleon III., was a certain officer who, moved by the evident faults he saw around him, noted down some criticisms and remarks on what the army should be, with the intention of keeping them by him, and perhaps publishing them hereafter. His brother officers possessed themselves of the manuscript, by means which, if I am rightly informed, were as ungentleman-like as their whole conduct was foolish. The affair was carried to the Colonel, to the General—Ducrot, I believe—to Trochu, and to the Minister of War. Three officers were placed in arrest for their conduct, but the elections were coming on, and in the end the writer of the manuscript was given to understand that though no one of any value could or would contradict his statement, his vote was one, and those of his comrades many. He had, therefore, at last, to resign his commission.

On all sides the same opinion is expressed. The French army has been living on its old reputation. Idleness and favouritism, combined with the promotion of uneducated men from the ranks to be officers, have gradually sapped the intellect, the manners, and whole tone of the Imperial forces. Acquaintance with a great man's mistress has caused officers to rise over the heads of talent and good conduct. What availed it for a soldier to study his profession if he were not a thorough Imperialist? And of what use was knowledge when it only opened the mind to see abuses which it were ruin to attack? Soldiers are clever enough at finding out when things are going wrong and soon lose their respect for officers unworthy of it.

## AN ESCAPE FROM THE PRUSSIANS.

BY AZAMAT BATUK.

The sharpness of German people has long become proverbial, and it is only Scotchmen who still suppose themselves to be sharper than the Germans. But I have just had an opportunity of making an inquiry into German sharpness, and as the conclusion at which I arrived does not quite agree with the generally accepted belief upon that subject, I take the liberty of relating here a little story in which Allah reserved it to me to play a rather prominent and not very pleasant part. The story will enable the reader to judge himself whether the Germans are really as sharp a people as they believe themselves, and as they are supposed by others to be. I should not have allowed myself to go into this egotistic talk if it did not seem to me that the story shows some curious features of the attitude of the Germans in France; and if, on the other hand, the adventure would not have given me the opportunity of seeing what many an Englishman would have paid dearly to see, namely, the whole of the occupied part of France, from Orleans to Saarbrucken.

As is well known, in the night between the 4th and 5th of December the old city of Jeanne d'Arc had been retaken by the Prussians after a fight of several days, which began on the 1st of December with a considerable success for the French Army of the Loire, and which ended in almost a complete rout of it. At all events, according to what all of us residing there and looking at the things from a merely contemplative point of view expected, the probability of the town being again retaken was so small that none of us took any kind of measures for withdrawing at a due time, and the English and Austrian military attachés themselves, gentleman of considerable military standing and ability, said two days before the fatal Sunday that they were leaving Orleans to go forward, and that they were sure within a week they would be in Paris. If such men could speak in this way, and if the Government of Tours could publish news of the kind they did publish, there is nothing astonishing in the fact that an humble Turk should quietly spend his nights in his bed and his days in the fields, or in the hope of going to them. Accordingly, when I was awakened on Monday by the shots of the Bavarian and Prussian soldiers which they exchanged with the few isolated Zouaves and Mobiles who did not wish to pass the Loire without having used their stock of cartridges, I could hardly believe my own ears. It was only the German exclamation of "Vorwärts" which gave me a sufficiently heavy blow to draw me from my bed. Reality appeared then in its full unpleasantness. The town was already occupied. The shots grew more frequent, and a few balls knocking into the walls of my house finally awakened me. I had no more doubt that my duty of a correspondent with the French army had for the time finished, and that I was among the Germans, if not in the capacity of a regular prisoner, at all events in the position of a man who had no liberty of movement and no wish to be among them, and who consequently had to withdraw.

Under any other circumstances this would be a very easy thing, but in this instance it was not so, for some months ago I had the unhappiness of being at Sedan, and of seeing what the Prussians had done in its neighbourhood. I exposed it in these columns in as frank a language as I possibly could, and it had very much displeased Count Bismarck and his friends. They caused four Englishmen residing with their staff to write a protest against me, and published besides this in several German papers that they intended to treat me very disagreeably if they could catch hold of me. I thought it was only a joke, but it appears it was a sadly ridiculous reality; for at the head of the invading German force there appeared at Orleans, together with Prince Frederick Charles, several English correspondents, of whom one, at least, declared to me that he knew it was the intention of the Prussian authorities at Versailles to bring me before a court martial with a view to shoot me, or, at least, to confine me for a considerable time in a German prison, to either of which resolutions I had considerable objection. Upon inquiry of my amiable informant what were the arguments the Prussians would bring forward in justification of such a proceeding with regard to an obscure newspaper correspondent, he answered that he was told that a newspaper correspondent being in English, though not in German, theory supposed to be free to write what he likes, they did not wish to prosecute me for my having written what I had, but that they would try me by court martial for having been at Sedan, consequently in the Prussian lines, and afterwards in France, consequently in the French lines. The fact that I might have been sent out by a neutral editor; that it had never been prohibited to any one to go to the battle-field of Sedan; that in fact the whole of the Belgian merchants and shopkeepers having time for a holiday went there to pick up broken arms on the field, and to buy at an absurdly cheap price the horses of the poor French officers; that hosts of Englishmen went out to look at the battle-field just as innocently as I did—all this was not accepted as a justification by my kind informant, and would, probably, not have been listened to by the German authorities. The question arose then, what was I to do: to give myself up to trial, or attempt to escape? I cowardly preferred to choose the second alternative, and the only difficulty was to carry this resolution into effect.

Happily enough I was not the only person who, having been with the French army, had been captured by the Prussians. There were others in the same case; and these received a permission to go their respective countries only after some thirty hours of more or less troublesome explanation. But then those were important persons, and could not be a precedent for me. I must therefore look round to see whether there were not more individuals in a kindred position, and I shortly found out a young Scotch correspondent, partly protected by a brassard, and a very clever French lady, who arrived at Orleans with a view to get to Paris as quickly as she could, so as to enter into early possession of the property she had there. The Scotch correspondent being specially appointed to act on the French side, could not any longer perform his duty; and, besides, being the son of a Presbyterian minister, had received from his father a letter which recommended him to return home, as it would be very injurious to live so long among Roman Catholics. The lady, on the other hand, seeing that her hope of getting into Paris had vanished, wanted to get back to Belgium, where she had left her children. An association was at once formed between us three: and the essential thing was now to procure necessary passes. For my own part, I should never have associated myself with a lady, as they had already given me plenty of trouble in my life, but the young Scotchman was so anxious to make a fresh French female acquaintance that he exerted his utmost powers of eloquence to persuade me of the political advantages of having such a companion. He said that the attention of the Prussians would be wholly absorbed by the pleasant face of the lady, and would be absolutely withdrawn from us, and that this alone was a very good safe conduct. So resolved, so done; and the lady was the first to go to the German commandant to ask for a pass.

It is almost needless to say that the politeness with which the commandant received the lady was beyond all praise; he begged her to sit down and attempted to express to her in the most elaborate, though not very grammatical, French language, that he was very sorry that she did not wish to give to the Prussians any longer the pleasure of residing among them. The lady being a titled one, and having even two particles of "de" in her name, there is reason to believe that the commandant was even less mordant than he would have been otherwise, and was very anxious to serve so noble a lady; for titles in Germany are still more valued than even in England. In less than half an hour we met her with joyous smiles on her lips and a safe-conduct in her muff.

It was now the turn of the Scotch correspondent. The brassard, the letter of the Presbyterian minister, calling his son to come back to enjoy the privileges of the Christian sabbath, and the fact that the Prussians are quite familiar with meeting crowds of Englishmen in all sorts of positions at the seat of war, made the commandant apparently quite willing to get rid of one of them; and my young friend being careful not to mention that he had ever written a single line in the newspapers, obtained his safe-conduct almost as easily as the lady. "It is now your turn," said he to me, showing his "Passirschein" with the blue stamp of the "Königlich preussische Commandatur" on it; "should you not come back from the commandant you may at all events be sure that we start this afternoon, and that I shall call at any friend of yours you will name, and relate to them the circumstances which have befallen you. Come, I will show you the office;" and in a few minutes I was in the presence of a very clean-looking superior officer with several crosses on his breast, with a considerable quantity of grey hair on his head, but with a young face, which had a severe expression only so long as I did not begin to explain to him the reason of my appearance before him, and did not tell him the story I had prepared for his conversion into a most sentimental friend—a story for which I hope to be forgiven, as such ruses are tolerable I believe, when a man's life is threatened. "I am a Russian nobleman," said I to him in German with all the harshness I could find in my voice, to show that I was a Russian badly speaking German; "I have some considerable property locked up in Paris, and came to Orleans on receiving the news that Ducrot had broken your lines, and in the hope that I could get to Paris within a few days. But now I see that all this was a shameful lie, and that I shall probably not be able to get into Paris for months and months, unless you begin to bombard the town and destroy my property, in which case I shall have no need of going there. Therefore I wish now to go home to Russia to spend my Christmas with my family, and I do not know how to get out of Orleans. Will you kindly help me in this critical position?" The commandant was at once thrown a thousand miles off the idea that I could be an English correspondent, and became quite radiant. He said he perfectly understood the grounds of my desire, and was willing to do every possible thing for a countryman of the great Empire which is the most friendly and powerful ally of Prussia. He had not yet finished his assurances of the love which every German must have for Russia, when the "Passirschein," with the words "Kann nach Russland passiren," was already in my pocket. The commandant went so far that he began to give me all sorts of advice as to the means of getting most comfortably out of Orleans, and proposed to me to wait twenty-four hours more in the town, with the view to take advantage of the first train which started the next day for Versailles. These twenty-four hours the commandant promised me that I should spend in the society of many Russian officers, who were attached to the staff, the telegraph and other branches of the Prussian service, and to all of whom he promised me he would introduce me as soon as his office hours were over. But I need scarcely say that before that time I was out of Orleans, driving on the desolate road of Pithiviers, with my two friends, with lots of all sorts of boxes, chiefly belonging to the lady, and with the firm resolution of rather killing our wretched white horse and breaking our waggonette to pieces, than go less quickly than the joint efforts of the passengers, the vehicle, and the horse could accomplish. At nightfall we were at Loury, on a journey which I shall never forget, and which I shall take the liberty of relating.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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*Bombay Gazette* Office, April 4.

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Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1½in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
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One Portable Steam Engine, 12 Horse-power, with two Cylinders 8½ in. diameter, and enlarged fire-box for burning wood; mounted on strong iron travelling wheels with pole; and supplied with Tube Brush, Suction Pipe, Spanners, Oil Tin, Firing Irons, Waterproof Cover, &c., complete, including a second safety Valve under Lock and Key, a patent Steam Pressure Guage and Signal Whistle; also fitted with Chapman's patent variable expansion, eccentric, continuous Feed Pump and improved Water Heater.

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We are prepared to render Estimates for all kinds of Machinery.
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OF SUPERIOR PURITY AND AGREEABLENESS,
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8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
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| Bangalore ... ... | N. R. Bain, Esq. |
| Bombay ... ... | Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. |
| Cawnpore ... ... | W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Ditto ... ... | Bank of Upper India. |
| Ditto ... ... | T. Lucas and Co. |
| Chittagong ... ... | Messrs. Bullock Brothers. |
| Chumparun ... ... | James Begg, Esq. |
| Chumparun Districts | E. C. Lamb, Esq. |
| Cochin... ... ... | Pearce, Leslie and Co. |
| Dalhousie ... ... | Walter Adlard, Esq. |
| Delhi ... ... ... | Delhi and London Bank. |
| Ditto ... ... | H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Dinapore ... ... | Messrs. Kelly & Co. |
| Dacca ... ... | N. P. Pogose, Esq. |
| Jhansie ... ... | Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq. |
| Kurseong ... ... | C. Graham, Esq. |
| Lahore ... ... | Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank. |
| Ditto ... ... | J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal |
| Lucknow ... ... | W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Ditto ... ... | Delhi and London Bank. |
| Madras ... ... | Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. |
| Moulmein ... ... | Messrs. Bullock Brothers. |
| Mean Meer ... ... | W. Adlard, Esq. |
| Meerut ... ... | Greetham and White. |
| Mirzapore ... ... | T. Lucas and Co. |
| Monghyr ... ... | Thomas & Co. |
| Nagpore ... ... | T. A. Clarke, Esq. |
| Patna ... ... | Messrs. Kelly & Co. |
| Ditto ... ... | W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Purneah ... ... | P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq. |
| Rangoon ... ... | Messrs. Bulloch Brothers. |
| Rohilkund Districts | H. Costley, Esq. |
| Sylhet... ... ... | J. G. Foley, Esq. |
| Saugor... ... ... | J. A. Withall, Esq. |
| Simla ... ... ... | United Bank of India. |
| Tirhoot ... ... | E. Dalgleish, Esq. |
| Umballa ... ... | United Bank of India. |
| Ditto ... ... | Greetham and White. |

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.
December 1870.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums 1859 ............£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ............ £485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums 1859 ............£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ............£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

### MONTPELLIER HOUSE,
PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING,
No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early appl cation, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

### JOONAS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
11 Hummum Street, Bombay.

BEGS to notify that they have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENT from No. 9 Meadow Street, to No. 11 Hummum Street, the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

They have also the pleasure to announce the arrival of extensive Shipments for the Present Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers, and Gentlemen may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

Instructions for Self-measurement, accompanied with a list of Cash Prices, will be forwarded on application.
JOONAS TYEB,
No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
10th January 1871.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

### MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE
contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,
A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co , Calicut.

### CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantin s.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Floor Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from the 1st February next, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 38, situated at Cumballa Hill, known as the SION CASTLE, together with Outhouses and Stables, and was formerly occupied by E. A. T. Crawford, Esq., and lately by W. Macon, Esq. For further particulars apply to Mr. ARDASEER BOMANJEE KAKA, Nos. 56-57, Khetwady Main Road.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious OUT-HOUSES and STABLING, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkersett House, just vacated by G. S. JUDGE, Esq.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze, and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

## NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN–MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.
SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.
JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Hall sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 8 to 200.
REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN–MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three sepa ate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour of the day or night. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been furnished and fitted up so as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.
PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and is suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied by one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent up at regular intervals, to the Hotel, as well as to the Branches, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Byculla, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the Public in general, to the [illegible] comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has aim to no immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a [illegible] wider circle than that to which it has hitherto been known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect, [illegible] design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this view he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent Residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of a Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to [illegible] that he proposes to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to every thing in person, he may assure the public that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without any of the [illegible] neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being supplied and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C. PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.